MAR 15 1926

PAPER TRADE JOURNAL

PAPER
Is Combined with Paper Trade Journal

Vol. LXXXII, No. 10 MARCH 11, 1926 Per annum, $4.00 Per copy, 10 cents

The best principles of pump construction of past years gave way to the best principles of pump construction of today.

As engineering knowledge continues to advance, the best principles of today may give way to some better designs of the future.

If you can wait until that happens, you may be able to get better pumps than the Frederick Pumps we are now building for papermill service.

The Frederick Iron & Steel Company

Frederick, Maryland

In Canada—Dominion Engineering Works, Ltd., Lachine, Que.

Entered as second class matter August 13, 1925, at the Post Office at East Stroudsburg, Pa., under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879 — ESTABLISHED 1872 — FIFTY-FOURTH YEAR — Published every Thursday by the Lockwood Trade Journal Company, at 34 North Crystal St., East Stroudsburg, Pa.
EXECUTIVE AND EDITORIAL OFFICES: 10 EAST 39th STREET, NEW YORK CITY CHICAGO: 123 West Madison, Chicago, Ill.

You Can Get Spare Parts for Lewellen Transmissions

(but you wont need them)

THE design and manufacture of Lewellen Variable Speed Transmissions is standardized; replacement parts are available from the factory stock, and all parts are made interchangeable.

But,—we do a very small business in repair parts. This is due to the care and skill in our original design, and to our extremely careful selection of materials and the maintenance of the highest standards of workmanship.

Lewellen transmissions are designed and built to stand up under hard service. As proof of this our total sales for spares and replacement parts during the entire year 1925 averaged 30¼c per transmission. Some of these transmissions have been in operation continually, 24 hours per day for 4½ to 5 years.

We will gladly demonstrate the superiority of the Lewellen transmission, for those interested in variable speed installations. Just write for the data.

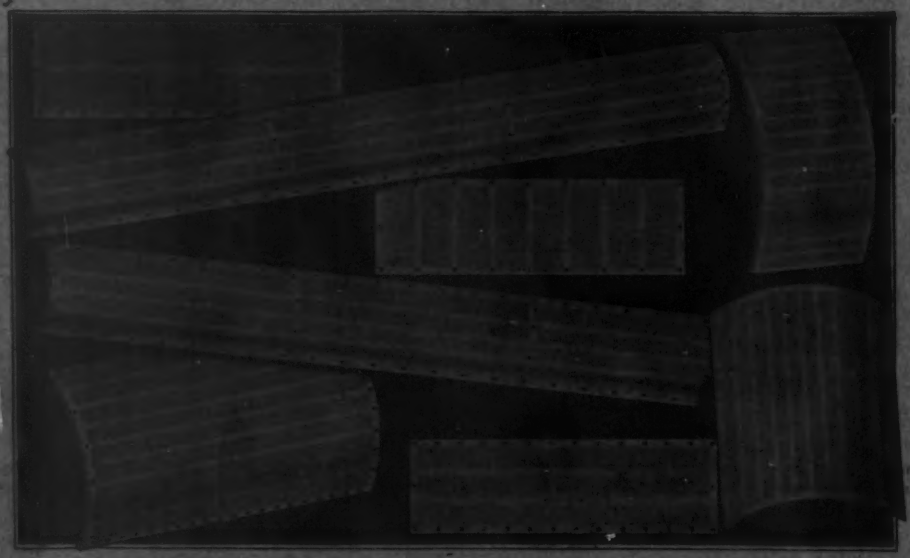
Lewellen Seven Features

1. Every bearing a ball bearing.
2. Accurate and minute adjustment—locks in place at desired setting.
3. Extra heavy frame.
4. Stronger discs.
5. Specially designed durable belt.
6. Adaptable for floor, wall or ceiling mounting.
7. May be equipped with hand, remote, or automatic control.

Lewellen Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Indiana

LEWELLEN
Variable Speed
TRANSMISSION

WILLIAM A. HARDY & SONS CO.



FITCHBURG, MASSACHUSETTS, U. S. A.

ESTABLISHED IN 1872

PAPER TRADE JOURNAL

With Which Is Combined

Vol. LXXXII, No. 10 [redacted] Thursday, March 11, 1926

The Magazine of the Paper Industry

Quebec Is Agitated Over Tax Commutation

Present Law Prohibits Practice Under Certain Limitations—Premier Taschereau Lays Amendment Before Legislature—Constructive and Comprehensive Program of International Paper Company—Fraser Companies Annual Report Optimistic—Great Progress at Madawaska—Straw Pulp Mill For Winnipeg

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

MONTREAL, Que., March 8, 1926.—Quite a little controversy has been caused lately by allegations about certain municipalities "stealing" news print industries from other municipalities by offering bribes in the way of commutation of taxes. Those interested in the establishment of new pulp and paper mills and other industrial establishments have found that it pays to get municipalities bidding against each other by offering commutation of taxes for the purpose of securing the industries within their boundaries.

There is at present a law in Quebec prohibiting the practice within certain limitations. For instance, there is an exception which states that a municipality may grant, for a period not more than ten years, a commutation of taxes providing there is approval on the part of proprietors of property within the municipality, and by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, which means the Provincial Government.

Under this law, municipalities have adopted something like auction bridge in their dealings with industrial corporations, and the government has been beseiged for approval of agreements to commutation which have been considered beyond reason. Also bills have been brought before the legislature asking for direct authorization of the legislature to override the provisions of the general law.

Premier Taschereau has therefore laid before the legislature an amendment to the law to the effect that no commutation shall be lower than 25 per cent of the real value of such establishments, or of the annual taxes payable by said establishments. These must also be approved, as now, by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

International's Huge Hydro Plans

The International Paper Company's construction programme, instead of calling for the erection of one hydro-electric plant in the Gatineau district, provides for two—one at Chelsea, about six miles below the confluence of the Ottawa and Gatineau Rivers, near Ottawa, and one at Farmers' Rapids, just below Chelsea. These two plants will have an initial installed capacity of 200,000 hp., with provision for larger capacity. According to engineers, the combined development will be one of the largest in Canada, far outstripping anything in the Ottawa district, already famous for hydro-electric undertakings. These plants will not only supply the power for the new news print mill of the company at West Templeton, where the initial capacity will be 450 tons of news print per day, but will supply other institutions.

Donnacona Extension

The Quebec government has given authority to the Donnacona Paper Company to build two large dams on the Jacques Cartier River at St. Jeanne, Portneuf County, the object being to develop further water power.

Fraser Companies Had Better Year

The annual report of the Fraser Companies, Ltd., of New Brunswick, shows operating profits of $1,133,081, as against $1,129,324 for the previous year, and after deduction of interest charges, depreciation and depletion, there remains a balance available for dividends of $388,528, or approximately $30,000 more than for 1924.

In his report, the president, Archibald Fraser, mentions the coming into operation on January 1 last of the company's fifth sulphite paper mill at Madawaska, which has a rated capacity of approximately 20,000 tons per annum, and adds:

"The operation of the Madawaska paper mill now provides your Edmunston pulp mill with a stable market for a large portion of its output, which is delivered in liquid form through pipe lines direct to the Madawaska mill, which in turn benefits by obtaining a high grade bleached sulphite pulp for the manufacture of paper, at low conveyance cost.

"Satisfactory progress is being made in the establishment of a permanent market for the product of the Madawaska mill, which is operating at capacity, and in due course your company should derive considerable profit from its ownership of this property."

Brompton's Position Improved

The Brompton Pulp and Paper Company, Ltd., in its annual report for 1925, shows $4.20 per share earned on its common stock, as compared with $2.91 in 1924, and a distinct improvement in its balance sheet, including an increase of over half a million in working capital to the record figure of $3,670,498.

St. Lawrence Paper Issue

The St. Lawrence Paper Mills, Ltd., made an issue during the week of $6,500,000 6 per cent twenty-year gold bonds at 98½ and accrued interest, to yield about 6⅛ per cent. The purpose of the issue include the retirement of all of the $3,300,000 existing first mortgage bonds, to provide funds for expansion in connection with the two new news print machines which will give the company a total capacity of 300 tons per day; and reimburse the company for money expended in the purchase of control of a subsidiary company holding 350 square miles of timber limits on Riviere du Loup.

Straw Pulp Mill for Winnipeg

It is reported from Winnipeg that the Elmwood Pulp and Paper Company has acquired a site in St. Boniface for the establishment of a mill for manufacturing straw pulp for wrapping paper. St. Paul and Chicago interests are said to be associated with two local manufacturers in the proposition.

Paper Mill Activities in the Fox River Valley

Moloch Co., of Kaukauna, Manufacturers of Paper Mill Machinery, Plans Reorganization—R. F. Arnett, of the Westminster Paper Mills, New Westminster, B. C., Speaks to Appleton Stockholders of the Company—H. W. Brightman Goes With Crown-Willamette

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

APPLETON, Wis., March 8, 1926.—A general plan of reorganization was adopted by the stockholders of the Moloch Company, of Kaukauna, manufacturers of paper mill machinery, Friday night, and by the board of directors at their meeting on Saturday.

R. M. Kanick, general manager, in reviewing the history of the company, said that the Moloch Company was organized September 13, 1920, for the purpose of manufacturing paper and pulp mill machinery, automatic and hand cleaned stokers and other machinery. Due to the unusual conditions of the business world existing at the time the company was launched, the officers and directors of the new organization immediately were confronted by a money problem and found it difficult to arrange for proper financing. Therefore in a very short time they found themselves pressed for capital with which to liquidate the cost of the new machine shop, foundry building and equipment contracted for, and at the same time maintain a working fund with which to carry on the business. They never have been able to satisfactorily overcome this condition.

Consolidation Effective

About this time the Kaukauna Machine Works and the Moloch Stoker Company, a Chicago organization, were consolidated. The owners of the Kaukauna Machine Works received $200,000 of the new Moloch Company stock in exchange for their holdings in the machine works and the shareholders of the Moloch Stoker Company received $150,000 worth of the new stock for their business and patent rights, and $150,000 worth of stock was sold to new investors, but part of this subscription remains in the treasury undelivered at present. Despite the fact that this plan was consented to and carried out, the cash purchase stockholders have always maintained that the $350,000 of exchange and promotion stock issued to the original stockholders of the Kaukauna Machine Works and the Moloch Stoker Company was excessive for the value received, and subsequent events have confirmed the claims, thus leading to the reorganization of the company.

After an existence of five years, the Moloch Company had not been placed on a real financial footing. During this period by authority of the stockholders, the directors were empowered to issue bonds for the purpose of relieving the financial stress, but owing to the unsettled conditions of the company, the bonds did not meet with anticipated sales. Quite a block of them were used to secure bills payable previously issued, and the balance remains in the treasury, so that this plan was not successful. Officers and directors have loaned their personal credit to guarantee loans for the company.

Plans To Reorganize Company

The plan now proposed is that the reorganized company have an organized capital of $375,000 to be divided into two classes of stock: $175,000 in preferred and $200,000 in common and both classes entitled to the same voting power. All of the common stock is to be set aside and issued to the present stockholders and the preferred stock is to be sold as new stock.

After payment of the 7 per cent cumulative dividend to preferred stock, common stock is to participate in the earnings to the amount of 7 per cent, and anything in excess of 7 per cent shall be divided between the two classes of stock.

It was decided that in order to protect the present record cash purchase of the $150,000 of stock issued and not to impair the value of this stock, due to losses sustained by the company during its existence, the directors have entered into an agreement with the remaining original stockholders of the Kaukauna Machine Works, namely, F. M. Charlesworth, Joseph Jansen, Hugo Weifenbach, C. D. Boyd and F. W. Grogan, to have these five accept $60,000 of the common stock in the reorganization plan, and surrender all of their $200,000 stock in the reorganization plan, and surrender all of their $200,000 stock of the Moloch Company now held, thus wiping it out of existence.

Out of the $60,000 of new stock, the five stockholders have agreed to surrender to the new organization $16,800 of new acquired stock which may be used for the purpose of financing the sale of new stock, and in the event that such $16,800 in stock is not used in such financing, it will remain in possession of the new organization. They also agreed to purchase preferred stock to the extent of 50 per cent of their remaining net holdings, and that they will not sell or offer for sale any of this preferred stock so purchased during the time the new organization is engaged in marketing the remaining portion of the $175,000 of preferred stock.

Secure Option For Ninety Days

To eliminate the alleged excessive amount that they may have been paid as promotion stock to the Moloch Company of Chicago for its patterns, drawings, patents, etc.; and in order to protect the cash stockholders, the directors have secured options for 90 days on $100,000 of the said Moloch Stoker Company stock so held at 10 per cent of its par value, which stock when secured will be cancelled and filed with the treasurer of the new organization, together with as much more of what remains of this original stock as can be secured under similar conditions.

An appraisal of the real estate, buildings, machinery, tools and equipment of the Moloch Company is to be made by a licensed appraisal company.

The new company will be managed by a board of nine directors elected by the stockholders. The new elected directors are: C. Raught, president; J. M. Brown, vice-president; R. M. Kanick, general manager; H. Weifenbach, secretary; L. F. Nelson, H. S. Cook, C. Jacobson and F. A. Towsley.

Goes With Crown-Willamette Co.

Herbert W. Brightman, a sales manager for the Northern Paper Mills, Green Bay, has resigned to take a position with the Crown Willamette Paper Company, of San Francisco, Calif.

L. G. Wood, assistant sales manager, will succeed Mr. Brightman as manager, and Mark Peacock, now in charge of the Texas territory, will be brought to Green Bay to assist Mr. Wood.

The Crown Willamette Paper Company is one of the large companies of the west and deals largely in news print, paper bags, and tissues. The company, it is said, sought Mr. Brightman, having learned of his work with the Northern Paper Mills, and the change is an advancement for him. He has been with the Northern for the last eleven years.

Mr. Wood who becomes sales manager has been with the Green Bay company for the past four years.

Improvements at International Falls

Work commenced recently in the yards of the Minnesota and Ontario Paper Company of International Falls, Minn., on the erection of another large plant for the manufacture of a heavy grade of wrapping paper such as is used in wrapping the large rolls of news print paper shipped out of that city daily in ton lots.

The new building will be 330 by 95 feet, over a city block in length, and will give employment to about 200 men during construction, and will furnish work for about 125 men when ready to run.

(Continued on page 70)

One more waste crossed off the list

Until the Vickery Doctor was invented it was wiser to let dryers go dirty and steam go to waste than to try to adapt old style, rigid doctors to a service for which they were inherently unfitted.

But the Vickery Doctor is particularly suited for use on dryers. Its construction enables it to expand and contract with temperature changes and hug the surface of the roll at every inch. It will not score. It requires no adjustment and the blade can be replaced in a jiffy.

Dirty dryers need no longer be a cause of steam waste, cockles and breaks in your mill. Let us show you how quickly Vickery Doctors will pay for themselves on your dryers.

BIRD MACHINE COMPANY

South Walpole Massachusetts

The VICKERY DOCTOR

8791

Continued Expansion in Ontario Paper Industry

Mills Generally Active With Orders Booked for Some Time Ahead—Business Reasons Lead to Resignation of the Hon. James Lyons, Minister of Lands and Forests, From Ferguson Cabinet—Mattagami Pulp and Paper Assets to be Sold at Toronto, March 31

TORONTO, Ontario, March 8, 1926.—That the past year was a much better one in manufacturing and financial circles than supposed is shown by the recent annual statements of a number of companies. The average of 36 companies for 1925 was 9.8 per cent, against 8.6 per cent in 1924. Three paper companies included in the list all reveal considerable gains in gross, net and working capital, over the preceding year. The Wayagamack Company, of Three Rivers, Que., of which the Hodge-Sheriff Paper Company, Toronto, are selling agents. The Provincial Paper Mills, Toronto, and the Howard Smith Paper Mills, who have an office in Toronto and one of their plants at Cornwall, Ont., indicate better conditions prevailing in the paper line. The mills of these companies are all busy with orders booked for some time ahead. The Wayagamack Company reflects an improvement in the kraft paper situation. Among the specialty companies, those headed by S. J. Moore ,of Toronto, led the way, the three companies in this group which have issued statements to date showing continued expansion, American Sales Book and the F. N. Burt Company, almost reaching the record peak in earnings established in 1920. Power companies have also shown gratifying gains.

All paper jobbers report that trade is steadily growing stronger and the increases each month since the first of the year have been quite noticeable. With the advent of fine weather, after the recent cold snap, it is expected that volume will pick up more rapidly. There are no changes in prices and values on all lines of paper are not expected to change for some time, since the recent upward revisions on wrappings, kraft, book and sulphite bonds.

Resignation of the Hon. James Lyons

The Hon. James Lyons, Minister of Lands and Forests for Ontario, which department has extensive dealings with pulp, paper and lumber companies, has resigned as a member of the Ferguson cabinet, but will continue to sit in the Legislature as a private member. In the meantime, the Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Premier of the Province, who is a former Minister of Lands and Forests, has taken over the work of the department until such time as a successor to Mr. Lyons is appointed. In his letter of resignation, Mr. Lyons stated that there had been a number of questions raised in the legislature with the purpose of establishing in the minds of the public the inference that he had used his position as a cabinet minister in the interests of the Lyons Fuel and Supply Company, Saulte Ste. Marie. He suggested that it would be disastrous to the business, which he had built up, from starting in a small way in 1913, to discontinue trading with large industrial concerns or to make public the transactions of his company. Premier Ferguson stated that the resignation had been accepted and he appreciated the view Mr. Lyons had taken of the situation. Mr. Ferguson expressed full confidence in Mr. Lyons' integrity and refused to believe that he had ever used his post as a minister of the Crown to further his personal interests.

Pulp Company's Assets To Be Sold

A judicial sale of the assets and undertakings of the Mattagami Pulp and Paper Company, Toronto, whose plant is located at Smooth Rock Falls, Ont., turning out 190 tons daily of unbleached sulphite pulp, is advertised to take place in Toronto on March 31. The property includes a site of 1,329 acres in the district of Temiskaming, with a fully equipped sulphite plant and a bleaching plant of 75 tons daily capacity, under construction and to be completed next month, a 9,000 hp. hydro-electric power development including power house, a hotel, ninety four dwellings, three miles of railway, water mains, sewerage system, etc. There are also some 125 square miles of timber limits, leases of water powers, and an agreement authorizing the cutting of pulp wood on 848 square miles of Crown lands.

Much Activity in Pulpwood

In northwestern Ontario, according to recent advices, there is much activity in the logging and pulpwood line. Along the railway on both sides are immense piles of pulpwood, while the banks of streams are temporary resting places for thousands of railway ties. Engineers are mapping out a route for an immense power line from Big Falls, seven miles north of Atibokan, to Fort Frances, where the ultimate electric energy will be used in huge pulp and paper mills. During the past three winter months, building after building has been added to the structures in the hinterland hamlets. All along the Canadian National Port Arthur-to-Winnipeg line, bridge and building men are operating where conditions permit. Little station houses, built in Port Arthur and placed on flat cars, are being deposited on a site to mark a new stopping-place. Atibokan is the scene of activity. Here the Backus interests are erecting track buildings in connection with their power development. At Big Falls they have 150 men working.

Notes and Jottings of the Industry

W. L. Young, of the staff of the Canada Paper Company, Toronto, who has been confined to the hospital where he underwent an operation, is now convalescent.

Victor Kinsman, purchasing agent of the Spruce Falls Company, Toronto, spent the past few days at the plant at Kapuskasing, Ont.

Col. C. H. L. Jones, vice-president and manager of operations for the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., spent a few days in Toronto lately.

H. A. Plaister, of Carmichael & Co., wholesale paper dealers, Sydney, Australia, who has been in Canada for some time on business, sailed last week from Vancouver, B. C., for home.

Reg. Monteith, of the Frontenac Paper Box Company, Belleville, Ont., was in Toronto last week on business. The company recently removed from Kingston to Belleville and the plant is operating at full capacity on setup boxes. The output will be doubled in the near future.

The Wilkinson Paper Company, Toronto, have been appointed Ontario selling agents for J. Ford & Company, of Port Neuf, Que., who manufacture colored poster, wrapping and bag papers and sized news linings.

The William Hamilton Company, Peterboro, Ont., manufacturing pulp and paper machinery and in existence since 1856, will operate in future under the name of William Hamilton, Ltd. The company was recently reorganized and has been greatly strengthened by the flotation of a privately subscribed bond issue.

The Thompson and Hayland Company, Toronto, are shipping out about 25 car loads of pulp wood daily at the present time from Northern Ontario points, where they have ten portable rossers at work along the line of the Transcontinental railway. The company will handle some 125,000 cords of wood during the present season. The market outlook, especially for spruce, is a little better.

H. B. Donovan, sales manager of the Canada Paper Company,

Your Paper is Made in Your Beaters

Go out into your mill today and watch your beating engines in operation. Is the stock traveling well? Fast enough to satisfy you? Are the men able to dump the beaters quickly and cleanly? How much power do the beaters take? Think over these points while you spend a couple of hours in your beater room today. The performance of your beating engines has a tremendous bearing on the "Profits & Losses" of your business.

The Dilts NEW TYPE Beating Engine requires no more power than a standard Hollander type beater but it circulates the stock faster. It empties quickly and cleanly. It is everything that you want your beaters to be. It is almost a vital necessity to you because "your paper is made in your beaters."

Dilts

MACHINE WORKS, Inc. FULTON, N.Y.

EXPORT OFFICE ~15 PARK ROW~ NEW YORK CITY

Quaker City Paper Trade Prepares for Easter

More Specialized Demand Experienced for Seasonal Stocks—Graphic Arts and Waste Merchants Association to Hold Annual Banquets During the Week—Coarse Paper Dealers and Retailers Fraternize—Champion Coated Paper Co. Entertains Southern Guests.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

PHILADELPHIA, PA., March 8, 1926.—With the approach of the Easter season and the renewal of spring activities as inspiration for paper promotion sales effort, the trare is busily engaged seeking customers who at this time are concerned with preparation for both these occasions. It is chiefly the mercantile and manufacturing concerns catering to the clothing trade, and the manufacturers of food products and confectionery, who are just now the heaviest consumers of papers in the coarse grades.

The market has become, more or less a specialized seasonal affair of fairly well maintained demand, in view of the transition period between the winter and spring industrial activities.

Fair Demand For Fine Grades

Except for the awakened markets in the state territory adjacent to the coal regions, where the printing industries are becoming more active after a long drawn out idleness, the local fine paper distribution field has been narrowed down. With the quieter in between season period through which the industry is now passing, the sales of fine grades, while not as heavy as they were a few weeks ago, are still maintained in fairly good levels. There is a more specialized demand for such seasonal stocks as card boards for use in the manufacture of fancy Easter boxes in the candy trade, or for small articles of wearing apparel such as collars, handkerchiefs and like products, and for announcement stocks for the coming Easter weddings and post Lenten social activities. A few grades of the writings and bonds are in demand, also some of the book papers used for spring advertising of clothing, home furnishing for the summer months, and other illustrated advertising matter.

Coarse Papers Easter Specialties Active

The coarse paper market has become a very specialized affair, with demand centered around Easter requirements in paper products. Food and clothing manufacturers and retailers are now the most active participants in the demand for the Pascal season. Waxed and grease proof products, glassines, hat bags and boxes, clothing boxes and wraps, fine wrappings for candy or other retail trade catering to Easter demands, and other specialties, have forged to the front rank as salable goods. The coal regions, too, have been buying in greater quantity than for many months, and are preparing for a heavy spring business.

Social Week For the Trade

The current week will be one of annual preparation in the way of banqueting and social contact for the trade. With both paper dealers and stock wholesalers as hosts to their allies in the industry and in the consuming trades, the two big annual events will be held during the week.

Graphic Arts Night Celebration

Every branch of the consuming industries will be assembled at the annual gathering of the paper men and the master printers. On Tuesday evening, in the third annual Graphic Arts night, members of the Philadelphia Paper Trade Association and the Typothetæ, will entertain associates in the allied industries in the midst of luxury and magnificence as represented in the most modern of buildings devoted to the fraternizing of sports. The newly completed handsome Penn Athletic Club, in Rittenhouse Square, will be the scene of the interwoven trade celebration. This magnificent structure, with all the appointments of luxury and facilities for the promotion of sporting events, was erected at a cost of $6,000,000, and the first event to be held within its environs is that of the Graphic Arts night. The club was formally opened last week under the auspices of the Penn Athletic Club, but the first outside celebration will be that of the combined paper and printing organizations. More than four hundred are expected to participate in this year's social function. For the first time the Philadelphia Club of Printing House Craftsmen will join with their fellows in the gathering.

Wholesale Waste Merchants Elect Officers

A special meeting of the Philadelphia Wholesale Waste Merchants' Association was called during the past week for the purpose of electing officers preparatory to the annual banquet, which will be held on Thursday evening, March 11, at the Hotel Benjamin Franklin. Following the death of Evan G. Badger, who recently was renominated to the presidency after serving as chief executive of the association for more than fifteen years, it was necessary to select another nominee, and Vice-President Thomas A. Kenny, of the International Trading Company, was elected his successor. Others who were elected besides President Kenny were Vice-President, Charles J. McNichol, of the P. De Sante Company; Treasurer, William L. Simmons, John Simmons' Sons; Secretary, William J. McGarity, Penn Paper and Stock Company; Executive Committee: Anthony Masington, Masington Company; John A. Murphy, Daniel I, Murphy, Inc.; Samuel Ingber, Samuel Ingber & Co.; Edward Orr and Louis Bantivoglio, of the Camden Paper Company. The meeting was held at the Hotel Lorraine, Broad and Fairmount avenues, and a social touch was given by a dinner interspersed with the business sessions. It was announced that more than three hundred will participate in the annual banquet at the Hotel Ben Franklin. A program of vaudeville and other entertainment will be provided. Addresses will be of an informal nature. Many out of town manufacturers will be the guests of the wholesale merchants for the annual social event.

Fine Paper Men Postpone Convention Review

Owing to the illness of David Lindsay, Jr., who represents the Fine Paper Division on the National Association directorate, the review of the recent New York convention activities, which was scheduled to take place, was postponed by the local fine paper dealers when they met in monthly assembly at the Bourse Restaurant last Thursday. While the illness of Mr. Lindsay, who is confined to his home suffering from *la grippe*, was the prime motive for the postponement of the review of National Association activities, the small attendance also was responsible for the delay. The dealers have been keeping close to their desks since returning from the convention attending to the accumulated business matters which resulted from the week's visit to the metropolis. It is expected that the report of the fine paper activities of the national convention will be read at the next meeting two weeks hence.

Fraternizing of Coarse Paper Dealers

So enthused and gratified with the first gathering of the big brothers of the coarse paper division of the industry, were the dealers in the retail section of that branch of the Philadelphia trade that they have made a request for another meeting at an early date. For the purpose of fraternizing, both sections of the coarse paper group of the Philadelphia Paper Trade Association called a special session of its membership in a "get acquainted" meet around the dinner table in the Bourse in February last, when the activities of the organization and constructive, educational and informative talks were given by Nathan D. Isen, of the Enterprise Paper Company; E. T. Walter, of the Wilcox, Walter, Furlong Company, and Harvey E. Platt, of the J. L. N. Smythe Company. The

Established 1886
OUR 40TH YEAR

Groundwood Pulp

A car or a cargo. If you contemplate buying Groundwood Pulp you will do well to get our offer before placing your order. We are in a position to make very interesting proposals for prompt shipment or for contract running through the whole of next year.

P. S. Same applies to Bleached or Unbleached Sulphite, Kraft and Groundwood Pulp.

WOOD PULP

Of Every Description

M. GOTTESMAN & COMPANY

INCORPORATED

18 East 41st Street
New York, N. Y.
U. S. A.

European Offices:
Kungstradgardsgatan 10,
Stockholm, Sweden.

retailers were assured that the larger associates in the paper distribution industry were not antagonistic competitors, but were desirious of working hand in hand with the smaller dealers for the mutual benefit of the industry and for the individual. Then the facts of association work were propounded by the speakers, and so the retailers became acquainted with both dealers and principals of organized effort, and were so impressed with the constructive work being carried on that they have requested Mr. Isen to again call their fellows together in similar session and to perhaps establish a firmer bond of co-ordination by enrollment in the ranks of the organization. Some of the retailers expressed their desire for an auxiliary to the local body, which would include all the associates in the retail distribution, and this may be an outcome of another gathering which is being planned for some time in April.

Coarse Paper Dealers To Hear Convention Report

When the coarse paper men meet this Thursday there will be given a detailed report of the activities of the national convention in the matter of coarse papers. Charles A. Wilder, of Wilder Brothers, representing the Philadelphia association on the coarse paper directorate, has been assigned to lead the program at this gathering, and to read the report from the national convention. The meeting will be held at luncheon hour in the Bourse, and will be entirely devoted to the national activities. The full quota of dealers in the coarse paper group of the local body will probably be present for the purpose of taking up the work of the national assembly.

Night Guests From Poor Richard Club

In recognition of the splendid co-operation extended to paper men and printers by the Philadelphia advertising men's organization, the Poor Richard Club, of which President Norbert A. Considine, of the Paper House of Pennsylvania, is vice-president, the officers of that body will be the guests of honor at the Graphic Arts Night celebration on Tuesday evening. The officers of the advertising men's organization who will be represented on the honorary guests list are President Howard Story, Fire Vice-President Rowe Stewart, and Secretary Charles Paist. Treasurer E. S. Paret, of the Poor Richard Club, and Vice-President Considine are represented on the Graphic Arts Night committee. The Poor Richard Club is working with the market committee of the Philadelphia Typothetæ to establish a school of direct mail advertising for printers' salesmen. Classes will be started March 15, in the Charles Morris Price School of Advertising and Journalism, with Jack Lutz, advertising manager of the W. B. Saunders Company, in charge. Paper men will be called on to give talks of an educational character along the lines of paper and printing and its uses in direct mail advertising.

Vice Pres. Noble Gillette Calls on Dealers

A round of visits to friends in the Philadelphia trade was enjoyed by Vice-President Noble Gillette, of the National Association, in charge of fine papers, during the week. After calling on President Norbert A. Considine, of the Paper House of Pennsylvania, and Arthur B. Sherrill, of Reigel & Co., Inc., Vice-President Gillette spent some time at the headquarters of A. Hartung, Inc., 506 Race street, local distributors of the Fold Well coated papers, distributed through the Chicago Paper Company, of which the national executive is head. In making the rounds of the leading fine paper houses of the city, Vice-President Gillette went over the details of fine paper distribution in this section and the activities of the local association for promotion of trade interests with a view to cooperate with the Philadelphia members and their welfare in the national body.

A. Hartung, Inc., Exhibits Fold Well Papers

The effectiveness of the Fold Well coated papers and the broad uses of these in the printing arts were demonstrated in the exhibit which was instituted last week in the heaquarters of the Philadelphia distributors, A. Hartung, Inc., 506 Race street. With more than 2,000 specimen pieces, the Hartung company is prepared to show one of the most representative and comprehensive displays ever featured in this section of usage to which an individual mark of coated papers has been put in the allied industries. Attractively arranged on easels around the display room, the printers and publishers and other consumers of these papers are given a practical education in actual work in the Fold Well, as it has been carried out by leading firms in the nation. The Fold Well is manufactured and distributed under the direction of the Chicago Paper Company, of Chicago, and its exclusive local representative is the Hartung company. The display was arranged under the supervision of Richard Hartung, who will be directly in charge, while the Chicago company has co-operated by sending representatives from its headquarters to assist while the exhibition is in force. Those from the Chicago headquarters are W. A. Magill and James A. Smith, advertising manager. Printers and other allied associates are personally shown the numerous specimens under the guidance of the western representative, members of the firm, and the staff. The work of the specimens is shown in black and white effects, and in color printing.

Enterprise Paper Co. Features Easter Goods

A special line of Easter products in paper goods is being brought out at this time by the Enterprise Paper Company, which has started a drive for its specialties in confectioncry requisites, such as grease proof and shredded waxed papers in white and colors, egg boxes in fancy baskets, candy boxes and numerous other requirements that will be largely consumed by the manufacturers and retailers. The line of Easter goods now being featured at headquarters, Third and Callowhill streets, has been greatly extended this season.

Champion Coated Paper Co. Entertains

More than two hundred printers and associates in the various divisions of the consuming trades in the South were entertained within recent weeks under the direction of the Philadelphia offices of the Champion Coated Paper Company, with Manager Charles A. Labor in charge. A tour of the important southern centers, including the cities of Norfolk, Richmond and Washington, D. C., was included in the itinerary. Manager Labor arranged the Norfolk educational talk at the Hotel Fairfax, where the Champion company was host to the allied associates; the Richmond meeting at the Jefferson Hotel, and the Washington gathering at the City Club, all having been held during the past month. The campaign on the Champion coated papers was carried through with moving picture illustrations of the manufacturing processes from the preparation of the pulp in the Champion Fibre Company mills in Canton, N. C., to the finished products of the Hamilton, Ohio plant, with Advertising Manager Kenneth Hunt as the lecturer.

New Roll Product For Paper Manufacturers Co.

The newest of products to be perfected by the Paper Manufacturers Company, Fifth and Willow streets, is that of the duplicating carbonized adding and accounting machine rolls. The duplicating roll has been successfully launched and already has been broadly distributed among users of these products and the trade. The new roll is made in the standard sizes of 2 5-16 inches and 3 15-32 inches, to fit all the well known makes of adding and accounting machines where a duplicating roll is required, such as those used by banks, financial institutions and other consumers.

Paper Exhibits At Gift and Art Show

Among the exhibits of paper at the Gift and Art Association annual show held at the Adelphia Hotel last week were hand made German announcements, papeteries and glassine wrappings, made in Stuttgart Mills, and sold through the American importers, the Julius Beckhard Company, 3 West 29th street, New York.

E. J. Cardigan, Inc., of New York, has taken over the United States distribution of hand made English papers manufactured by Millington & Son, Ltd., London, England, and displayed the complete line of these products at the Gift and Art Show.

WASTE

WASTE is a creature of such dreadful mien
That, to be hated, needs but to be seen;
But seen too often, familiar with his face,
You first endure, then pity, then embrace.
—With apologies to the W. K. author.

THE elimination of needless waste in the paper-making industry is gradually becoming a hobby, thanks to the efforts of various engineering groups, governmental committees, trade associations, trade paper editorials and the general policy of enlightenment now in progress throughout industry's domain.

But the best efforts and intentions in the world cannot make obsolete, out-of-date and inefficient equipment equal the standards of the new modern machinery now available to paper makers.

The NEW BELOIT FOURDRINIER, as revolutionary an inception as the paper world has even known, has created some startling upsets in the past few years. With its Removable, Adjustable and Shakeable features, it has done more to eliminate useless waste of time, labor and money than most any other single factor known to the paper-making industry.

Actual facts and figures are now available to prove this to the most skeptical mind.

Let us send you Bulletin No. 9 for further proof.

1000 Feet Per Minute

"We are running steadily and making high grade paper at one thousand feet per minute. We are proud of our Beloit machine."

The NEW BELOIT FOURDRINIER

Beloit Iron Works Beloit, Wis., U.S.A.

Since 1858 Builders of Paper, Board Mill and Container Plant Machinery

System of Paper Mill Cost Accounting

Since 1916 the news print manufacturers have been studying in a systematic way, the problems of cost accounting in their field. The suggestions standard accounting first made in 1916 were developed in a comprehensive system in 1919 and it has been given a thorough test during the past six years.

Naturally, as the time went on, there have developed many improvements and changes in operating methods, as well as refinements in cost keeping procedure. In consequence of these facts, as well as because of a broadened interest of the mills in the comparative tables of plant efficiencies and manufacturing costs, a very thorough revision of the handbook, describing the system of cost accounting very fully has just been completed by C. W. Halligan, cost accountant of the News Print Service Bureau.

After giving the card of accounts, the general accounting records which are illustrated by forms to be used are described in great detail. There then follows a valuable chapter on the Control of Materials:

"The control of materials is of paramount importance in the elimination of waste and the reduction of costs, consequently, any money spent in properly storing or accounting for materials should be considered as insurance against wastage, thievery, and inventory adjustments. Good control involves the efficient physical handling and storage of materials, in addition to accurate clerical records of material received, consumed and on hand. Sufficient clerical help to maintain these records is obviously necessary."

Bulk materials, Stores and Store Room records are discussed, followed by a chapter on Cost Accounting which is divided into five sections:

"Production Units
General Ledger Accounts for the Control of Costs
Detailed Material and Expense Accounts
Detailed Operating Accounts
Total Cost of Sales

These are dealt with in complete detail, with illustrations of the forms to be used.

Some of the controversial points on which agreement has evidently been reached are indicated in the following:

Determination of Slush Groundwood Production

"The production may be determined from the tonnage of unfinished paper made. The paper production should be corrected to an air dry basis (10 per cent moisture) and the amount of sewer losses, as determined from tests, added. The quantity of Sulphite Deckered Slush and Sulphite and Groundwood Laps used should then be deducted, leaving a balance representing Groundwood Deckered Slush made and consumed.

Example:

Unfinished Roll Production	100 tons
Average Moisture content in Paper	7 percent
White Water Loss (Fiber loss, air dry basis, to total production)	5 percent
Sulphite Used	25 tons

The moisture is 7 percent of the paper tonnage reported as made, therefore,
7 percent of 100 tons=7 tons (total weight of water in production).
100 tons minus 7 tons=93 tons (bone dry weight of paper made).
The weight of paper made corrected to the air dry basis is therefore: 93 tons÷90 percent=103.3 tons (total weight of furnish materials retained on air dry basis of 10 percent moisture).
The sewer loss, determined from tests, is 5 percent of the paper made, or 5 tons air dry stock, therefore:
103.3 tons plus 5 tons=108.3 tons (total weight of furnish materials consumed).
108.3 tons minus 25 tons sulphite used=83.3 tons Groundwood Deckered Slush produced and used.

If any Groundwood Laps are used from storage this quantity should be deducted to obtain the Groundwood Deckered Slush production.

If any appreciable quantity of fillers and size is used the percentage of retention should be estimated and deducted from the final figure mentioned above, before determining the Groundwood Deckered Slush production."

Supplies Versus Repair Material

"A fairly definite line of demarcation may be drawn between Supplies and Repair Material in the store records, by considering everything a Repair Material that will ultimately be permanently fastened in any manner to any part of the buildings or machinery in the plant to restore it to usefulness. All other materials not otherwise classified, and not ultimately fastened in a permanent manner to the buildings or machinery, but necessary in the proper operation of the plant, should be considered a Supply. Examples of the materials included under these two headings are listed in the sub-analysis of the card of accounts."

Repairs Versus Replacement

"It is evident that no hard and fast lines can be drawn between 'Repairs' and 'Replacements.' There are two factors, however, that may be used as guides to distinguish between them.

1. If a complete machinery or building unit is *broken by accident* substantially before the end of its estimated life, or a *part* of a complete unit is renewed for any cause, it should be considered a *repair*.
   EXAMPLE: The renewal of a calender roll, a rubber covered or wooden press roll or a few boiler flues. Relining digesters is also considered a repair, since its life is short; it is written off over a period of time, because of the large cost.
2. If a complete unit is *worn out* in *regular operation* and renewed, it should be considered a replacement and handled accordingly.
   EXAMPLE: The renewal of a complete calender stack, paper machine press *all* the boiler tubes."

Refuse from Prepared Wood

"No credit should be made to the wood preparing processes when refuse from the wood preparing operation is used as fuel in the boiler house as a credit would tend to lower the cost, thereby capitalizing efficiency."

Groundwood and Sulphite Screening

"Screenings" is a waste product and may be eliminated by perfect grinding, screening and refining. Therefore, if mill wrappers or core paper is manufactured and unrefined screenings are used as raw material, they should be priced at the recovery cost only, which consists of a portion of the lapping cost as follows:"

In the chapter on Budget Costs, Mr. Halligan says:

"The term 'Budget,' as used in this system, means a predetermined estimate of the cost of doing business for a future period, passed upon past performance and anticipated conditions during the periods budgeted, against which the actual cost is to be measured.

"The budget should be an integral part of the general accounting and cost finding systems, thus making it imperative that the budget be maintained. It may be in memorandum form and not 'tied in' with the regular system, but this is not recommended since a budget is often neglected.

Where a budget system is "tied in" with the general accounting and cost finding systems, each department is treated as a separate business which sells its product to other departments or processes. The production is transferred to the consuming departments at a budgeted or pre-determined cost and if producing departments are able to manufacture at lower costs, 'Departmental gains' will result which will automatically signal the management that they are operating efficiently.

"The budget system briefly outlined is a simple and effective method for controlling the cost of operating, because each de-

You Can Make Better Paper at a Lower Cost—

Regardless of the quality of the paper you are making it is possible to improve it and at the same time reduce your costs. We make this statement with records of the results obtained by others in practically every line, before us. Improvements in quality are listed by these manufacturers as follows:

1. A better formation.
2. Fewer lumps and foam spots.
3. Uniform caliper across entire sheet.
4. Fewer breaks and therefore cleaner rolls.

The cost saving items include elimination of slices and usual long aprons above the wire and a corresponding saving in time and trouble. Wires wear from 25% to 30% longer. Fewer shutdowns are necessary. All these improvements in quality and cutting of production costs are directly due to the installation of a Voith High Pressure Stock Inlet.

VALLEY IRON WORKS CO.

APPLETON, WISCONSIN

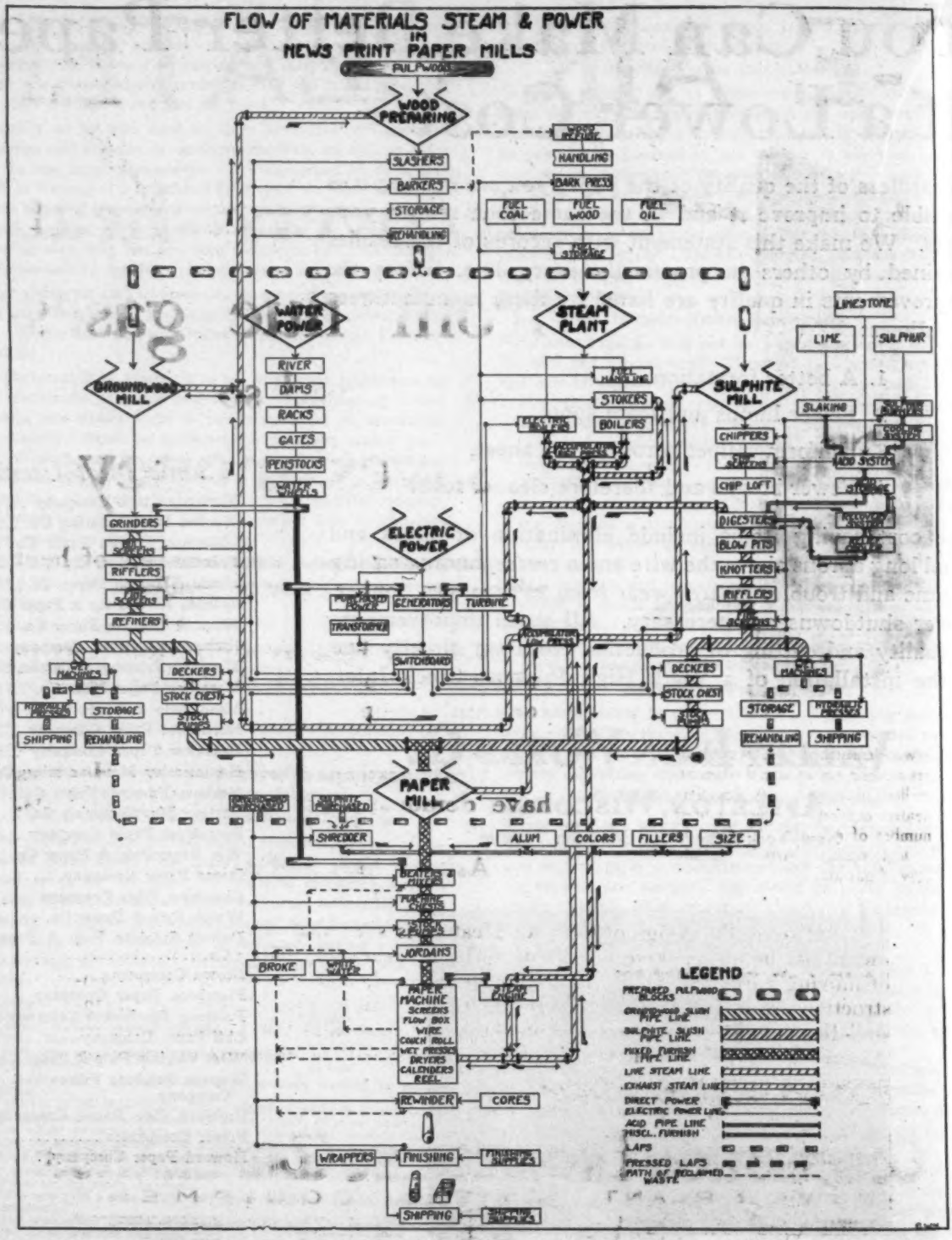
New York Office: 350 Madison Avenue

Some Inlet Users

Kimberly-Clark Company	11
Warren Manufacturing Co.	6
Champion Coated Paper Co.	10
Rhinelander Paper Co.	3
Hinde & Dauch Paper Co.	2
Spanish River Pulp & Paper Co.	2
Minn. & Ontario Paper Co.	4
Hammermill Paper Company	5
Menasha Printing & Carton Co.	3
Marathon Paper Mills Co.	3
Mead Pulp & Paper Co.	6
Northwest Paper Company	4
Lakeview Paper Company	2
Hammersley Manufacturing Co.	2
Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Co.	6
Eastern Manufacturing Co.	2
Bergstrom Paper Company	2
Wis. River Pulp & Paper Co.	2
Itasca Paper Company	2
Champion Fibre Company	2
Watab Pulp & Paper Co.	2
Detroit Sulphite Pulp & Paper Co.	2
Brown Company	2
Flambeau Paper Company	2
Paterson Parchment Company	2
Cliff Paper Company	2
West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co.	2
Wausau Sulphate Fibre Company	2
Hartford City Paper Company	2
Fraser Companies	2
Howard Paper Company	2

Write Today For Voith Inlet Booklet

partment head is given a definite attainable standard, and variations from these standards are forcefully called to the attention of the management without the necessity of studying a mass of detailed figures."

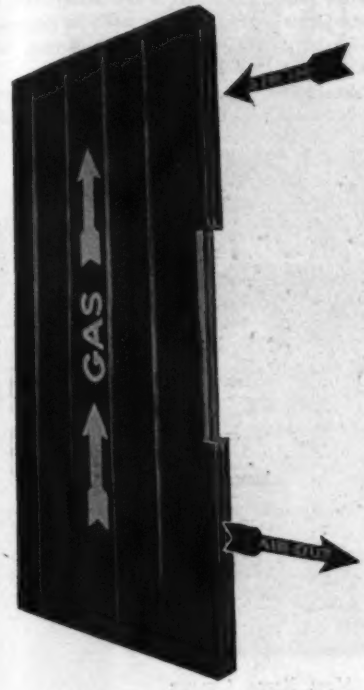


The Use of Cost and Efficiency Data

"Cost and supporting data are of the greatest value when they are used for the elimination of waste and the reduction of costs. By comparing properly classified information for each period with standards, budgets or the results obtained in previous periods, efficiency can be determined and faulty operation rectified.

"In order to use cost data effectively they should be prepared on statements designed to suit the needs of the individuals responsible for the control of operations. For this reason cost records are divided into four groups as follows: 1. Per-

C-E AIR HEATER



Two elements of C-E Air Heaters as they are arranged when installed in casing. A complete heater consists of the required number of elements assembled in a single casing. Arrows indicate flow of gas and air.

Recovers heat from flue gases and so saves money

Escaping flue gases are full of heat which has cost money to produce.

C-E Air Heaters utilize this heat to raise the temperature of the air supplied for combustion.

Units equipped with C-E Air Heaters have demonstrated worth-while savings.

Ask for tests and data.

Although the design of C-E Air Heaters is such that repairs and replacements can be made, there is nothing really to wear out. The complete absence of moving parts, the quality of the materials used, and the sturdiness of construction are responsible for this freedom from maintenance. Records of the installations, both on this continent and abroad, show that the heaters have remained in service several years without replacement of elements or other repairs being necessary.

COMBUSTION ENGINEERING CORPORATION
POWER PLANT LIMITED EQUIPMENT

STOKERS OF ALL TYPES
PULVERIZED FUEL SYSTEMS
STEAM TURBO-GENERATORS
HIGH SPEED STEAM ENGINES
WATER TUBE BOILERS

AIR PREHEATERS
RADIAL BRICK CHIMNEYS
COAL HANDLING EQUIPMENT
ASH CONVEYORS AND HOPPERS
STEAM PIPING

SUPERHEATERS
DE-AERATORS
CONDENSERS OF ALL TYPES
OIL BURNING EQUIPMENT
BOILER FEED PUMPS

PULVERIZING AND DRYING MILLS
RECORDING INSTRUMENTS
INDUCED AND FORCED DRAFT FANS
DIESEL OIL ENGINES
ECONOMIZERS

HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO

VANCOUVER, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG

manent accounting records. 2. Statements for administrative executives. 3. Statements for the operating executives. 4. Statements for department heads or foremen.

1. Permanent Accounting Records.

The general accounting system covered by the card of accounts, furnishes a permanent historical record from which all statements and analyses may be prepared for administrative or operating executives and department heads.

"The cost sheets or cost ledger are designed primarily from the accountant's viewpoint, but contain all the information necessary to compile the special summaries and analyses described below.

2. Statements for Administrative Executives.

"Since administrative executives are chiefly concerned with finances and the final results of operating, they need not be burdened with detailed cost statements, unless specifically requested. They should be supplied with balance sheets and profit and loss statements, supported by clearly compiled summaries of the cost of products and operations, all of which should be prepared in comparative form to facilitate the study of the changes in the financial position and the results obtained between periods.

3. Statements for Operating Executives.

"Operating executives are interested in causes for good or bad operation of the plant, therefore they should be supplied with complete detailed product and process cost sheets, eliminating only bookkeeping features that are not essential in analyzing results. Statements should be prepared in comparative form, supported, if possible, by charts and by all detailed cost and operating data having any bearing on the results.

4. Statements for Department Heads or Foremen.

"Few companies give any information to the department heads or foremen, although they are held responsible for the results obtained. The foremen supervise the expenditure of company funds and are the logical men to help save money by eliminating waste. Their interest is stimulated and more effective results are accomplished when they are supplied with information showing their progress of 'score,' compared with a budget standard performance or with past performance."

As the Committee of News Print Cost Accountants, who supervised the revision states in its foreword, "Cost keeping serves its greatest purpose when it furnishes accurately, completely and promptly to managers and executives the information which enables them to reduce costs and increase operating efficiencies. It is our belief that the revised system here presented provides adequate means for accomplishing these results."

Although the book is a small one of 86 pages, it represents the seasoned experience of the cost accountants, engineers, and executives of what are recognized as the most efficiently operated paper mills of North America, and their equally efficient trade organization, the News Print Service Bureau.

While the work is designed primarily for news print mills, making their own sulphite and mechanical pulp, as well as operating a steam plant, the system is so compiled that it is applicable to mills making other grades of paper, as well as to those manufacturing one or more of the grades of pulp and operating steam plants.

As this has been recognized a number of paper and pulp mills besides those making news print paper have availed themselves of the opportunity afforded them to participate in the service of the Bureau.

The book is available from R. S. Kellogg, Secretary, News Print Service Bureau, 342 Madison Avenue, New York at a cost of $10 per copy.

Sells Wood Pulp and Paper Stock

KALAMAZOO, Mich., March 8, 1926.—Conducting her own sales agency successfully and meeting competition in a highly competitive market without any fears or the receipt of special favors, Miss Rhea Culver of this city boasts the distinction of being the only woman in America who is engaged in marketing mechanical and chemical wood pulp, selling direct to the mills.

Miss Culver conducts the R. Culver Agency, 510 Peck building, handling in addition to domestic and foreign pulps of various makes, rags and English clays. She covers the Kalamazoo river valley district, her list of customers including mills in Kalamazoo, Otsego, Plainwell, Vicksburg, Watervleit, Three Rivers, White Pigeon, Battle Creek, Niles, Grand Rapids and Elkhart.

Fifteen years ago she entered the employ of Frank D. Haskell, dealer in paper mill supplies. She made a study of the business

MISS RHEA CULVER

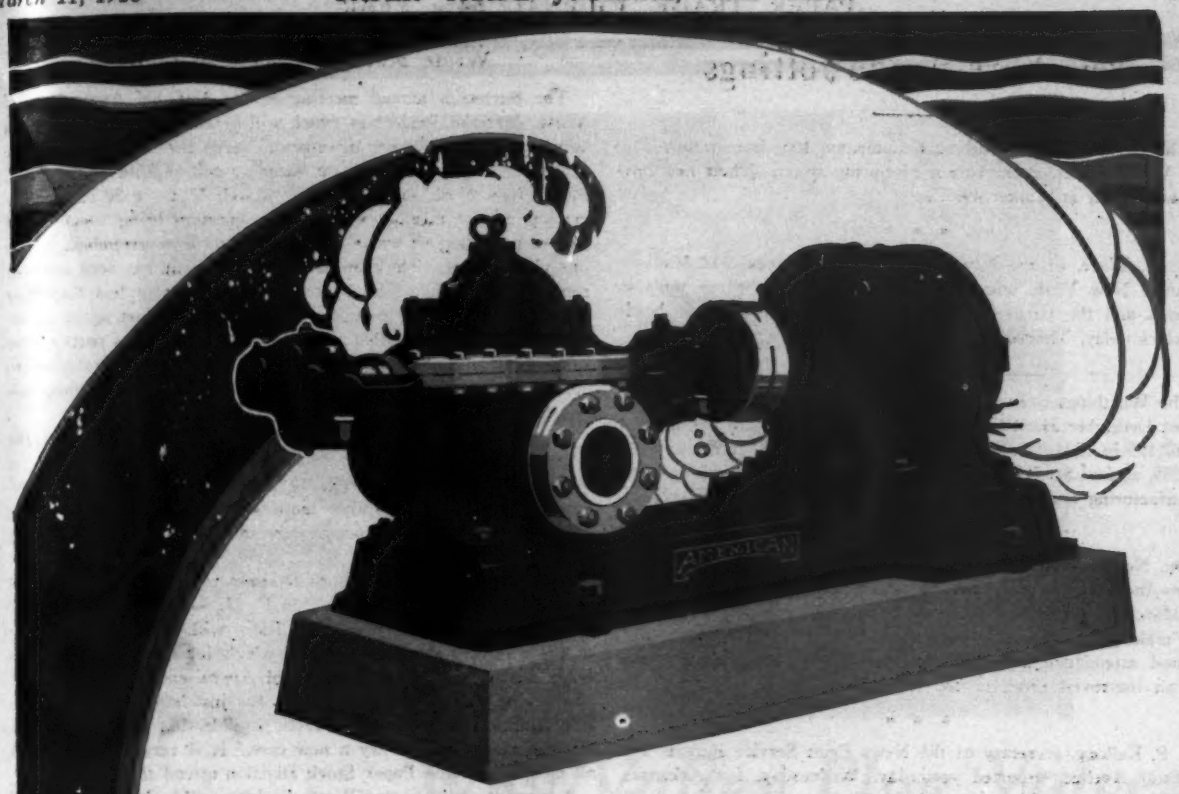
and soon began to attract the favorable attention of manufacturers. During Mr. Haskell's long and serious illness that proved fatal, she took full charge of the office in every way, thus gaining through hard work a first hand knowledge of the business. Following Mr. Haskell's death, she was induced by the various concerns, whose products were handled by this agency, to take it over. Two years ago she purchased the business from the estate.

"Some people think it very strange I should be engaged in the sale of pulp and rags," said Miss Culver. "They declare it is a queer business for a woman to be engaged in. It is the only business I know. Moreover I like the lines and am at all times accorded the best of treatment by buyers of the concerns I call on. The question of quality and price count solely in making sales. I find that being a woman doesn't help the least in effecting sales."

Miss Culver is a member of the Kalamazoo Business and Professional Women's Club and the Altrusa Club and is active in both organizations.

Allied Paper Mills Endorse Community Fund

KALAMAZOO, Mich., March 8, 1926.—Allied Paper Mills at their annual meeting endorsed the Community Fund, Inc., and assured financial and moral support for the proposition. The past year has been a good one. All officers were re-elected for the ensuing year as follows: President, A. G. Gilman; vice president, George Gerpheide; vice president, John A. Pyl; secretary, George S. Davis; treasurer, S. B. Monroe. The above and George D. Cobb, A. B. Connable, C. A. Dewing, J. H. Dewing, George Ritchie, H. L. VanderHorst, A. E. Kettle, E. G. Read, Kalamazoo; A. L. Pratt, Paris, France; J. W. Thompson, Detroit, and Mrs. Florence G. Bardeen, Otsego, constitute the board of directors.



District Sales Agencies:

Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Cleveland, Ohio
Detroit, Mich.
St. Paul, Minn.
Omaha, Neb.
St. Louis, Mo.
Kansas City, Mo.
Joplin, Mo.
Atlanta, Ga.
Birmingham, Ala.
Jacksonville, Fla.
New Orleans, La.
Roswell, N. Mex.
Denver, Colo.
Salt Lake City, Utah
Phoenix, Ariz.
Los Angeles, Calif.
Charlotte, N. C.
Calgary, Alta., Can.
Edmonton, Alta., Can.

Naturally, there are a good many local conditions that affect the choice of a pump, but there must be some reason why so many engineers insist that no matter what the **type** of centrifugal used—it must bear the name plate of The American Well Works.

THE AMERICAN WELL WORKS

General Office and Works—Aurora, Illinois

BRANCH OFFICES:

Chicago, Ill. .....First National Bank Bldg.
Milwaukee, Wisc. ....Wisconsin National Bank Bldg.
New York, N. Y.....165 Broadway
Dallas, Texas .....Western Indemnity Bldg.
San Francisco, Calif. .....635 Mission St.

AMERICAN
AURORA, ILL.

New York Trade Jottings

The Beekman Paper and Card Company, Inc., have removed to 137 Varick street, at the corner of Spring street. Their new telephone number is Walker 4907.

* * *

G. A. Ware, of the News Print Service Bureau, 342 Madison Avenue, New York, who has been inspecting the paper mills in Canada and the Great Lakes district, is due to return to headquarters today, Thursday.

* * *

The Worthington Pump & Machinery Corporation for the year ended December 31, 1925, reports net earnings of $529,124, against $1,067,195 in 1924. Total booking for the year amounted to $15,222,559, against $16,572,066 in the preceding year. The profits from manufacturing and trading totaled $334,460, against $1,067,195.

* * *

The New York Division of the Salesmen's Association of the Paper Industry had no speaker at their regular Monday luncheon on March 8, but devoted the entire time to business discussion and making of plans for the balance of the year. There was a good attendance and the discussion developed concrete plans for an improved program for 1926-27.

* * *

R. S. Kellogg, secretary of the News Print Service Bureau, 342 Madison Avenue, departed yesterday, Wednesday, for Arkansas and Louisiana. On his way south, Mr. Kellogg intends to stop off at Dayton, Ohio, and St. Louis, Mo. In the latter city he is to be the guest of honor at a banquet of the Concentrated Order of Hoo-Hoo, the fraternal organization of the lumbermen. He intends to return to New York at the end of the month.

* * *

The thirteenth annual banquet of the National Association of Waste Material Dealers is to be held at the Hotel Astor, New York, on the evening of Tuesday, March 16. For the first time the Association is taking the Grand Ball Room and expects to comfortably fill it. The banquet this year will be, in every way, up to the high standard which has been maintained ever since the first banquet in 1914. The entertainment features, including the dinner and music, will be of a high order and as usual, prominent speakers will be present to address the members, including one of the best humorists which 1926 has produced.

* * *

O. M. Porter, of the American Paper and Pulp Association, is scheduled to sail from New York on April 21, aboard the Cunard liner *Berengaria* for Europe. Mr. Porter plans to attend the International Forestry Conference between April 29 and May 5, at Rome, where he will represent his organization, and the New York section of the Society of American Foresters, of which he is chairman. From Italy, Mr. Porter intends to proceed to France to inspect the forest exploitations in the Touraine district for which he was responsible during the Great War. Mr. Porter then plans to visit Darmstadt, Germany, to meet Dr. C. A. Schenck, formerly director of the Biltmore Forest School, and to explore the German forests and visit the principal paper mills. From Germany, Mr. Porter is scheduled to proceed to Norway and Sweden to study forestry conditions in these countries, and to visit the friends and associates of the United States Pulp Producers Association, of which he is secretary. Mr. Porter is to return to New York from the Port of Gothenburg aboard the Swedish-American Liner *Grepsholm*, sailing June 19. He will be accompanied by his wife and THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL wishes them both a pleasant and instructive trip.

Waste Material Dealers to Convene

The thirteenth annual meeting of the National Association of Waste Material Dealers at which will be elected a president for a term of one year, fifteen directors to serve for two years and one director for one year to fill a vacancy, will be held at the Hotel Astor, New York, on Wednesday, March 17, at 10:30 A. M. The coming annual meeting will without question bring together the largest gathering of waste material dealers ever assembled in any one place before. The association's membership has been growing rapidly and where a year ago it was considerably less than four hundred, it is now approaching five hundred. Then again on account of the meetings that have been held in various parts of the country, which have been well attended, members have come to appreciate the value of attending such meetings—meeting their fellow-members and exchanging ideas.

A meeting of the Waste Paper Division has been called by the Chairman, Albert Hicks, for Monday, March 15, at 2:00 P. M., at the Hotel Astor. Aside from the election of a chairman for the ensuing year, there are other matters of importance that will be considered. All waste paper dealers should make a special effort to attend.

A meeting of the Paper Stock Division will be held at the Hotel Astor, Monday, March 15, at 2:30 P. M., G. H. Rady, chairman, presiding. At this meeting Mr. Rady will report in reference to the so-called Wiping Rag Case which for two years has been either before the Board of General Appraisers or the Court of Custom Appeals, which latter Court has just handed down a decision against the association. It is possible that those chiefly interested may decide to try a new case. It is very important that all members of the Paper Stock Division attend this meeting.

A meeting of the Cotton Waste Division will be held at the Hotel Astor on Tuesday, March 16, at 11:00 A. M., for the purpose of electing a chairman for the year ending March 24, 1927, and transacting other business that may require attention. Joseph Hughes, chairman, will preside.

A meeting of the Woolen Rag Graders Division will be held at the Hotel Astor on Tuesday, March 16th, at 10:30 A. M., for the purpose of electing a chairman for the ensuing year and transacting any other business which may properly come before said meeting. The chairman, David Simons, will preside.

Simplification in Waste Paper

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10, 1926.—A movement is on foot it is understood for simplification in the waste paper industry as well as the binder board industry. This is indicated by communications which have been received by the Simplified Practice Division of the Department of Commerce. These projects have not actually been started yet but it is expected that they will be in the near future.

Bill to Increase Tariff on Casein

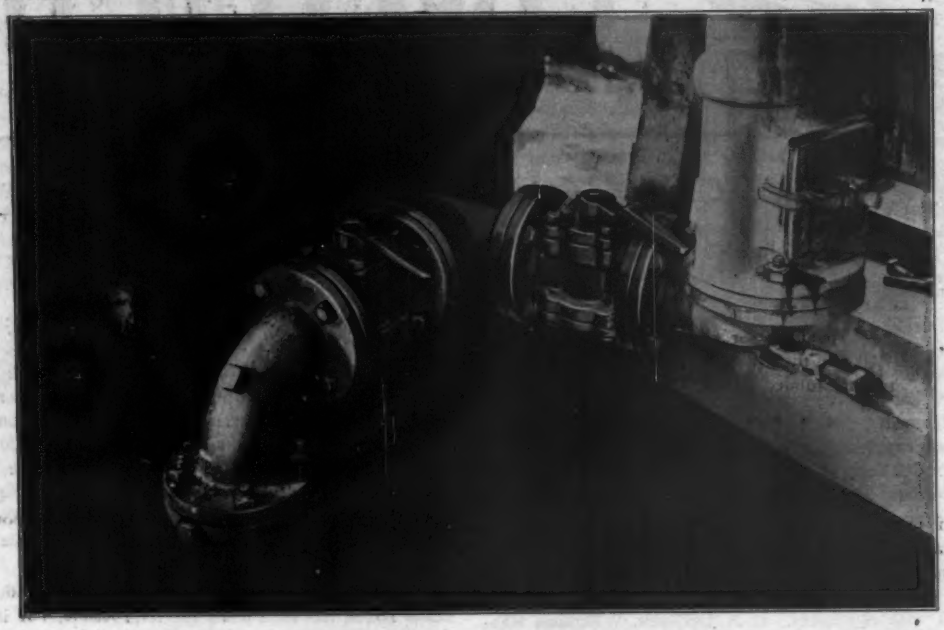
[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10, 1926.—Representative Tolley of New York, has introduced a bill in the House which would increase the tariff rate on casein from 2½ cents to 6 cents per pound. The bill has been referred to the House Committee on Ways and Means but it is a foregone conculsion that no action will be taken at the present session of Congress.

Blue Book on Box Board Simplification

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10, 1926.—The simplification program of the boxboard industry undertaken by the industry itself with the help of the Simplified Practice Division of the Department of Commerce, has been completed with the publication by the department of the blue book which contains a history of the whole project.



Why Valley Plug Valves Are Used So Extensively

WILL NOT CLOG LIKE ORDINARY VALVES—They are especially designed for paper stock pipe lines. The internal construction prevents stock from interfering with the rotor action.

QUICK AND POSITIVE IN OPERATION—Lever is attached directly to the plug, doing away with all indirect transmission of power. The brass plug fits snugly in the body and turns easily into position.

EASILY INSTALLED IN EXISTING PIPE LINES—Flanged for American Standard or Spiral Riveted pipe. Installation time is thus reduced to a minimum. It can be installed in limited quarters as no head room is required for operating.

COST LESS THAN OTHER TYPES—LOW MAINTENANCE EXPENSE—The construction of Valley Plug Valves is less intricate and consequently the original cost is reduced. The cost of operation and maintenance is exceptionally low as there is only one moving part in the valve.

SOME USERS:

Morris Paper Mills
Scott Paper Company
Orenda Corporation
Itasca Paper Company
Johns-Manville, Inc.
Bergstrom Paper Co.
United Paper Board Co.
Port Alfred Pulp & Paper Corp.
Algonquin Paper Corporation
Allied Paper Mills
Kimberly-Clark Company
Great Lakes Paper Co. Ltd.
Marathon Paper Mills
Northwest Paper Company
Waldorf Paper Products Co.
Rhinelander Paper Company
Robert Gair Company

Built in sizes ranging from 2" to 20"

VALLEY IRON WORKS CO.

APPLETON, WISCONSIN

New York Office: 350 Madison Ave.

Write Today *for* Valley Plug Valve Booklet

CONSTRUCTION NEWS

A Summary of Vital Facts Regarding Construction, Finances and Operation of Paper Mills

Construction News

Piermont, N. Y.—The Robert Gair Company, 50 Washington street, Brooklyn, N. Y., manufacturer of corrugated paper boxes, containers, etc., has awarded a general contract to the Turner Construction Company, 244 Madison avenue, New York, for the erection of its proposed local mill. It will be two story and basement, 160 x 340 feet, estimated to cost close to $300,000, with machinery. William Higginson, 15 Park Row, New York, is architect and engineer.

Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.—The Consolidated Water Power and Paper Company will proceed with the early erection of a new addition, 28 x 41 feet, brick and steel, estimated to cost close to $50,000, with equipment. L. A. DeGuere, Wisconsin Rapids, is engineer.

Erie, Pa.—The Hammermill Paper Company, East Lake Road, has completed plans and will proceed with the erection of a new three-story and basement brick and steel addition, 60 x 65 feet, to be used primarily as a finishing building. It is estimated to cost $65,000, with equipment. A general contract for the building has been let to J. C. Hammond, Ariel Building, Erie. The company is also having plans drawn for another addition, for which bids will be asked in the near future. It will be four-story, about 42 x 90 feet, brick and steel, designed for laboratory service, with portion reserved for storage purposes. The structure will cost about $62,000. Kidd & Kidd, 522 Franklin street, Buffalo, N. Y., are architechts. Ernst R. Behrend is president.

Park Falls, Wis.—The Flambeau Paper Company is perfecting plans for the erection of the proposed new building at its plant, one-story, brick and steel, to be used as a machine shop. A list of equipment to be installed will soon be arranged. It is estimated to cost in excess of $100,000, with machinery. Brust & Phillip, 405 Broadway, Milwaukee, Wis., are architects and engineers.

Newark, N. J.—Kelly & Co., 91 New Jersey Railroad avenue, manufacturers of papermakers' supplies, etc., have awarded a general contract to Levine Brothers, 519 South 14th street, for a proposed new plant at 780 Frelinghuysen avenue, for which substructure will soon be placed under way. It will be two-story, brick, 160 x 162 feet, estimated to cost close to $50,000. Fred L. Pierson, 160 Bloomfield avenue, Bloomfield, N. J., is architect.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa.—The Lefebure Ledger Company, manufacturer of paper specialties, etc., is considering preliminary plans for a new addition to its plant, to be one-story and basement, 200 x 250 feet, at First avenue and Thirtieth street, reported to cost about $90,000, including equipment.

Port Angeles, Wash.—In connection with proposed extensions in its plant, the Washington Pulp and Paper Corporation is planning for the construction of a hydroelectric generting plant on the Elwha River, near Glines Canyon, about 4 miles from the city, with initial capacity of 10,000 hp. It will be used for service at the mill. Construction is expected to begin in April and to require about 12 months for completion.

Salem, Ore.—The Oregon Pulp and Paper Company has engaged Knight and Howell, United States National Bank Building, Portland, Ore., architects, to prepare plans for its proposed new addition, one and two-story, 135 x 220 feet, and erection details are now being determined. It is estimated to cost about $150,000. It is also purposed to make other extensions and improvements in the mill, with total cost placed at $750,000, including machinery. It is likely that the same architects will draw plans.

Montclair, N. J.—The New Jersey Coated Paper Company, Lobel street, has filed plans for improvements in its plant, including mezzanine floor for increased capacity, estimated to cost $15,000.

Lambertville, N. J.—The Gandey Paper Mill Company is carrying out repair and improvement work at its plant, following a recent fire, and will have the mill ready for service in all departments at an early date. It is expected to develop maximum capacity, as heretofore.

Bellingham, Wash.—William Morrison, Central avenue and Laural street, Bellingham, and associates are organizing a new company to construct and operate a local paper mill. A site has been selected at Laurel and Pine streets. The initial plant will be equipped for a daily output of 40 tons, and is estimated to cost in excess of $225,000, with machinery. O. M. Green, Olympia National Bank Building, Olympia, Wash., is also interested in the project.

San Francisco, Cal.—The Traung Label and Lithograph Company, 962 Battery street, manufacturer of paper specialties, has plans nearing completion for the erection of a new two-story and basement plant on Pacific street, between Battery and Front streets, estimated to cost about $170,000, including equipment. Couchot & Rosenwald, 60 Sansome street, San Francisco, are architects.

Riviere de Loup, Que.—The Warren Pulp and Paper Company, is completing plans for a new addition to its mill and expects to begin work at an early date. It is reported to cost in excess of $100,000.

New Westminster, B. C.—The National Consolidated Industries, Ltd., recently organized, is said to be perfecting plans for the early construction of a new pulp mill on site selected on Poplar Island. It will consist of a group of buildings, estimated to cost in excess of $1,250,000, with machinery. A power plant will be built. The new company is headed by Sumner M. Bump as president. J. Randall Black, Edmonton, Alta., is also an official while George S. and John A. Whalen, heretotore connected with the Whalen Pulp and Paper Company, are interested in the project.

New Companies

Seymour, Conn.—The Seymour Paper Company has been incorporated with a capital of $50,000, to manufacture paper products. The incorporators are Frank I. Peterson, Buck Run, Pa.;

W. S. Sprague, Swarthmore, Pa.; Charles A. Ernst, Ridley Park, Pa.; and Reuben E. Jerreris, Moore, Pa.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—The Brooklyn Paper Stock Corporation has been incorporated with a capital of $25,000, to manufacture and deal in paper products. The incorporators are J. and M. Morena, and F. Damato. The company is represented by L. M. Liebert, 153 Schenck avenue, Brooklyn.

Jersey City, N. J.—The Double Roll Wall Paper Company, 36 Sherman place, has filed notice of organization to deal in wall paper specialties. The company is headed by Daniel Jaffe.

Jackson, Tenn.—The Martin-Currie Paper Company has been incorporated with a capital of $100,000, to manufacture and deal in paper products. The incorporators are A. H. Martin and W. G. Currie, both of Jackson.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—The Blue Ribbon Paper Bag Manufacturing Corporation has been incorporated with a capital of $20,000 to manufacture paper bags and containers. The incorporators are C. Lowenthal, D. J. Algese and S. Goldman. The company is represented by J. Cohn, 110 West Fortieth street, New York, attorney.

Chicago Paper Demand Somewhat Quieter

CHICAGO, March 1, 1926.—Fine paper merchants, report that the postal laws are hampering them somewhat. Business is reported to be slightly below what it was during the same period last year. Document manilas, postcards, and other grades used for broadsides and forms of direct-mail advertising, are reported to be selling under the normal amount because of the postal laws. Printers and stationers are normally busy, so that this lack of business can only be attributed to the decrease in direct-mail advertising.

The coarse paper market has been maintaining a steadiness which it has not for some years back, and sales are mounting up both in volume and number.

Prices are stabilized, which is one of the bases for the optimism shown by the dealers. Moreover, there is no sign that there will be any smaller demand for some time to come.

PLEE-ZING.—No. 215,478. The Plee-Zing Corporation, New York City. For pencil and ink writing pads; memorandum and account books; diaries.

C. W. P. Co.—With representation of a crown—No. 224,179. Crown Willamette Paper Company, San Francisco, Calif. For paper bags.

NEDCO.—No. 225,375. New Bedford Cordage Company, New York City. For cordage.

New Du Pont Paper Color

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. announce the addition of Halopont Violet, a new color prepared especially for the paper trade, to the line of Halopont colors already on the market. This new color has all the good properties of the other members of the series and is used like them.

It is fast to acid and is not affected by alkalies and in addition is fast to light. It is used, therefore, as a reddening agent with the Halopont Blues for high grade papers such as bonds, book, ledger, etc. Halopont Violet can be thrown into the beater in the dry powder or made into a thin paste with water.

Castanea Paper Co. Installing Machines

For the purpose of increasing paper consumed in the publishing of the *Saturday Evening Post*, the Castanea Paper Company is now installing a new paper making machine in its Johnsonburg, Pa., plant. This will be augmented by the addition of several new beaters and an electrically driven Jordan. There has just been completed the installation of waste paper process in this mill. In the Lock Haven Mills of the Castanea company, there is also in process of installation an additional paper machine, beaters and a Jordan for the production of book specialties.

Montgomery Ward & Co. Close Big Contract

Montgomery Ward & Co. of Chicago have just closed a contract for catalogue paper with the St. Regis Paper Company, with mills at Deferiet and Norfolk, N. Y.

Up to the present time the Chicago mail order house has purchased its requirements of catalogue paper from a number of different mill sources, but for several years past has been seeking to establish a mill relation which would permit the production of its requirements by one manufacturing organization. This plan insures uniformity of grade and results in a constant and reliable supply.

Competition has been open to all large producers of this class of paper in this country and Canada and the St. Regis Paper Company was the successful bidder. The term of the contract is for ten years and the requirements will be approximately 30,000 tons of 28-pound paper per year. This totals approximately 300,000 tons for the period of the contract and is said to be the largest single paper order ever placed in this country or Canada.

Each Edition of the campany's general catalogue, issued twice a year, requires about 12,000 tons of catalogue paper. Ten train loads of forty cars each are needed to transport the tonnage from the mills to Chicago. Twenty-seven rotary type presses are used in printing the catalogues and the paper is delivered in rolls for this purpose.

The St. Regis Paper Company is ideally situated for production of a fine quality product as it has excellent facilities in hydro-electric power and clear water, and the mills are adjacent to their large holdings of spruce in the Adirondack region of New York State. This grade of spruce is particularly suitable for catalogue paper.

H. E. Machold, vice president of the St. Regis Paper Company, conducted negotiations for the mill and G. E. Crandall, vice-president of Montgomery Ward & Co., in charge of catalogue production, acted for the mail order house.

Paper Board Industries to Meet in New York

The next meeting of Paperboard Industries Association will be held at the Commodore Hotel, New York City, Wednesday, March 24 and Thursday, March 25, 1926.

On Wednesday, March 24, there will be meetings of the individual Groups, as per the following schedule, approved by the Executive Committee:

10:00 A. M. to 12:00 Noon—Folding Box Group; 12:00 Noon to 1:00 P. M.—Recess for Luncheon; 1:00 P. M. to 3:00 P. M.—Paperboard Group; 3:00 P. M. to 5:00 P. M.—Container Group.

The general meeting of all members is scheduled to come to order at 9:30 A. M. sharp. Luncheon will be served to members in an adjoining room at 1:00 P. M., the afternoon session convening at 2:00 P. M.

President Fletcher M. Durbin will preside at the general meeting.

Interesting programs are being prepared for the meeting of the individual Groups, as well as for the General Meeting.

Since the last meeting additional applications for membership have been received, which will be voted upon at the March meeting.

President Durbin is calling a meeting of the Executive Committee, to be held at the Commodore Hotel, Tuesday afternoon, March 23rd. Meetings of the Standing Committees are scheduled to be held at the Commodore on the morning of Tuesday, March 23, calls for which are being sent out by the respective Chairmen.

Lowe Paper Co. Starts Mill at West Milton

WEST MILTON, N. Y., March 8, 1926.—The Lowe Paper Company has started operations in their newly acquired mill here, and is making tissues. M. P. Farron is superintendent. The Lowe Paper Company also operates mills at Rock City Falls, N. Y., and Ridgefield, N. J.

PAPER TRADE JOURNAL
ESTABLISHED 1872
With Which Is Combined
The Magazine of the Paper Industry
HENRY J. BERGER, Editor
Member A. B. C. Audit Bureau of Circulations
Vol. LXXXII New York, March 11, 1926 No. 10

THE SAFETY FIRST MOVEMENT

It is encouraging to learn, after reading about 85,000 men, women and children being killed in accidents during 1925, that this terrible toll could have been much worse and the total number of victims undoubtedly would have been larger if it had not been for safety education, modern safeguards, devices, appliances, methods and preventives which are being used in the everlasting war on accidents that destroy lives, limbs and property.

The total number of accidental deaths in the United States from 1907 to 1923, inclusive, was 1,343,384, according to the Census Bureau. If they had continued to occur each year at the same rate per 100,000 population as in 1907 the total would have been 1,580,825. This represents a saving, in sixteen years, of 237,441, as compared with the 1907 rate, which occurred despite the fact that the number of automobile deaths was 100,460 more than it would have been at the 1907 rate.

The same calculation has been made, starting with 1913, showing that the actual number of accidental deaths was less by 93,071 than would have been the case if the 1913 rate had continued to and including 1923; despite the fact that the number of automobile deaths during the same period was 58,119 greater than it would have been at the 1913 rate. These later figures have been compiled by the National Safety Council, which was organized in 1913.

It is impossible to determine the exact reasons for all of these savings in human lives, but there is no doubt but what the organized accident prevention work that is being done by people interested in the country-wide safety movement is deserving of some of the credit. Included among these organizations are the National Safety Council, Red Cross, Boy Scouts, Y. M. C. A., National Conference on Street and Highway Safety, etc., as well as the medical and surgical professions whose members have made marked progress in improved practices.

Safety is an intensely positive, not a negative, principle. The leaders of the safety movement have never used the slogan "Safety first!" except in the steel mills, railroad shops and factories where it was first and rightly used. As a general philosophy of life, safety does not mean a timid shrinking from the strenuous life normal to every healthy person; it means living life to the full, but living it the right way, which is the safe way. Safety forbids nothing except what is forbidden by common sense and decent consideration for others.

In the steel industry, birthplace of the modern safety movement, the fatalities per million hours worked have decreased 50 per cent in the past ten years. This is the average of the group companies doing safety work. Individual companies in the steel and other industries have reduced the frequency and severity of accidents by 75 per cent and even 90 per cent. The direct economic savings have exceeded the cost of the safety work, to say nothing of the improvement in morale.

Today accidents are a more prolific cause of suffering and death than war. During the nineteen months in which the United States was more or less actively engaged in the world conflict, the total mortality among American soldiers from all causes was 77,101. During the same nineteen months, 136,000 persons lost their lives through accidental means, although they were engaged in the pursuits of peace.

Industrial accidents cost the business men of America more than a billion dollars annually, points out C. B. Scott, president of the National Safety Council, who stated that most of this loss can be saved, as accidents don't happen, but are caused by hazards which can be eliminated through educational methods and safeguards. Mr. Scott's hope that more business men will enlist in the countrywide safety movement is worthy of the consideration of people in this industry.

WOOD UTILIZATION

The National Committee on Wood Utilization, which was recently appointed by Secretary of Commerce Hoover, and of which Axel H. Oxholm, formerly chief of the Lumber Division of the Department of Commerce, is director, is reported to be getting ready for serious work. Sub-committees, it is understood, will be appointed to work out various projects, and among these committees will be one on paper and pulp. Inasmuch as this field is a very wide one a number of special committees on various subjects will probably be appointed.

A tentative program covering the proposed work of the national committee has been worked out and is being sent to members of the committee for their consideration before being finally adopted.

In this connection Mr. Oxholm says that "it is realized that the outline is incomplete and for this reason it may be desirable to have it submitted to the members of the committee representing various groups of producers, distributors, and consumers." In this connection Mr. Oxholm says further:

"The first impression of this program may be that the lumber industry has been given too prominent a place, but one must consider that the elimination of waste in the various wood products industries is largely a matter of finding a market for the waste materials incident to logging and lumbering. The lumber industry is by far the largest industry using wood as a raw material.

"While a detailed report on the amount of waste and where it occurs would be very desirable, it is felt that greater attention should be given to the question of markets for products produced from waste. We know that there is no scarcity of waste material and that as soon as a market can be found for waste products the industry will itself fill this demand.

"The consequence of the successful working out of this program

would no doubt be one of bridging the gap of a scarcity of timber until the results of reforestration became apparent. By increased utilization and consequent increasing timber values, a considerable impetus will be given to commercial reforestation. For this reason the work of the National Committee on Wood Utilization will attain an importance far greater than most people realize today."

"Pulpwood in the Lake States"

"Pulpwood in the Lake States," by Douglas A. Crocker, forester, is just being sent out to members by the Woodlands Section. This is the first fruits of the Woodlands Section's new program.

The Woodlands Section has received increased financial support from member mills and from the Supply and Equipment Association of the American Paper and Pulp Industry and the American Pulp and Paper Mill Superintendents Association, together with the special contributions made for specific projects by interested mills in the territory covered.

This report accomplishes the following:

1 It presents the latest and best figures as to the visible pulpwood supply in the Lake States.

2 It shows the probable drain on this visible supply through commercial uses and from non-commerical causes.

3 It presents the general situation as to possibilities for Forest Management for the Continuous Production of Pulpwood, and makes specific suggestions and recommendations for the practice of forest management where financially profitable.

4 It discusses the general conservation movement in the Lake States and its specific relation to the perpetuation of the pulp and paper industry.

No other wood using industry has ever made as constructive a study of any forest region as is presented in this report. Many studies have been made of visible supply but this report is unique in that, together with the estimates of visible supply, it presents the possibilities for perpetuating the pulpwood supply, and, therefore the industry. It is to be followed by similar studies of other forest regions which are of importance to the pulp and paper industry. The Woodlands Section will also keep the industry informed of new developments in the Lake States which affect future supplies of pulpwood.

The number of copies of this report available for free distribution is limited, but additional copies may be obtained for $1 each.

Contract Let for Oregon Paper Co. Expansion

PORTLAND, Ore., February 25, 1926.—Cuyler Van Patten has received the contract for the addition to the plant of the Oregon Pulp and Paper Company, Salem, this enterprise having been authorized at a meeting of directors of the company on February 16th.

An expenditure of $900,000 is allowed for additions and new machinery to double the capacity. All available space on the site is to be used in the addition which will be 137 x 220 feet. While this addition will at first house the offices and one paper machine, the fourth in the plant, it is expected eventually to house all four machines in the addition and use the present plant for storage and finishing.

Work will start in about 30 days and will be completed in four months, and it is now believed that operation in the new addition can be achieved inside of six months.

Appraising Northwestern Paper Mills

PORTLAND, Ore., February 25, 1926.—C. W. and M. C. Koostra of the American Appraising Company, Milwaukee, are in Portland, Oregon, appraising paper mills which have recently undergone reorganization in the northwest.

Dr. Baker Speaks Against Combine

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10, 1926.— Opposition to allowing the naval stores industry to combine under the Haugen cooperative marketing bill, was voiced on Friday of last week before the Senate Committee on Agriculture by Dr. Hugh P. Baker, secretary of the American Paper and Pulp Association on behalf of the paper industry. Other industries, such as the paint, varnish and soap, were also represented at the hearings and opposed the provision relative to naval stores. Dr. Baker said:

The paper industry is the sixth in order of the value of its production of the great industries of the United States. The paper industry of the United States produces almost 60 per cent of the world's paper, with a total annual production exceeding 8,500,000 tons.

The paper industry of the United States uses at least 12 per cent of the total rosin production of the United States, or approximately 100,000,000 pounds. This enormous quantity is used in the manufacture of many grades of paper, from the rough wrappings to the finest bonds and ledgers.

The industry is gravely concerned with the present production and price trends in the rosin situation. The prices of various grades of rosin apparently remained fairly constant during 1921 to 1924, but in 1925 they increased to at least 300 per cent over those prevailing in 1923 and 1924.

Available data indicates no serious present curtailment in domestic production, nor has there been any economic catastrophe or local disturbance of sufficient magnitude to warrant this tremendous increase in prices.

The proponents of the Haugen Co-operative Marketing Bill would have rosin alone, of all the products of the forest, excluded from the reasonable control of the anti-trust laws by permitting combinations of production control, and agreements as to prices, etc.

Unfortunately, there is no satisfactory relatively inexpensive substitutes for rosin in the manufacture of paper. The paper industry needs rosin, and the United States, in fact the world, needs the production of the paper industry of the United States.

The margin between the cost of manufacturing and the selling price of most of our paper is so low, and destructive foreign competition, resulting from cheap labor and low cost raw materials, is so imminent that the industry faces with alarm any movement which might result in restrictive production or uncontrolled price fluctuation.

Any investigation should fully and clearly disclose all the facts of this recent increase and any justification for such action as contemplated by the Haugen Bill.

The American Pulp and Paper Association has recently made a careful survey of the rosin situation in the paper industry, and has drawn these conclusions from data reported by 106 mills whose annual tonnage is approximately half the total paper production of the United States. These same mills consume at least 60 per cent of the total annual consumption of rosin by the paper industry of the United States.

The association, as the central, federated organization representing the paper industry of the United States in all its branches, therefore respectfully petitions that rosin be excluded from the provisions of the Haugen Bill, or, if naval stores are to be included, that other forest products also be included in the provisions of the bill.

Pulp and Paper Shipments From Norway Greater

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10, 1926.—During the month of January 47,500 metric tons (metric ton, 2,205 pounds) of mechanical pulp, 21,700 tons of chemical pulp, 12,700 tons of news print, and 12,000 tons of other classes of paper were shipped from Norway, according to a cable from Commercial Attache H. Sorensen, Copenhagen. All of these items show an increase over shipments during the corresponding month in 1925.

The Manitoba Pulp and Paper Company

At Fort Alexander, Manitoba,

have commissioned us to build for them

THE FASTEST THREE ROLL NEWS FOURDRINIER IN THE WORLD.

ASK US.

The Pusey and Jones Company

Wilmington, Delaware

Accurate Control of Acidity Will Save You Money

LaMotte H-Ion Comparator Set (Improved Model)

To give only one example of the value of accurate control of acidity, several manufacturers have been able to cut the amount of alum to one-fifth that ordinarily used to precipitate the sizing.

This was accomplished by the use of our LaMotte H-Ion Comparator Set. Can you afford to be without this equipment?

Complete information sent on request.

LaMotte Chemical Products Company

McCormick Building **Baltimore, Maryland, U. S. A.**

Section of the

Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry

AN ORGANIZATION FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF ORIGINAL INVESTIGATION AND RESEARCH WORK IN MILL ENGINEERING AND THE CHEMISTRY OF PAPER, CELLULOSE AND PAPER-MAKING FIBERS GENERALLY; IT AIMS TO PROVIDE MEANS FOR THE INTERCHANGE OF IDEAS AMONG ITS MEMBERS IN ORDER THAT PROCESSES OF MANUFACTURE MAY BE MADE MORE EFFICIENT AND IMPROVED ALONG TECHNICAL LINES.

Conducted by W.G. MacNAUGHTON, Secretary

Member In China Writes

An interesting letter has been received from Zen Zuh Li who joined the Association in 1923 while he was studying paper manufacture in the United States. He later returned to China where he has acted as consulting engineer with headquarters in Shanghia. Mr. Li was born in Chekiang, China, and was graduated in chemical engineering from Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1922 receiving his B. S. He then spent about six months in the research laboratory of Eastern Manufacturing Corporation, Bangor, Me., two months with American Writing Paper Company, Holyoke, Mass., and two months with Northern Paper Mills, Green Bay, Wis., working as an apprentice in various capacities in the mills, getting some practical experience in paper manufacture.

ZEN ZUH LI
CHEMICAL ENGINEER

M-81 Avenue Road,
Shanghai, China.
Jan. 20th, 1926.

My Dear Mr. MacNaughton:-

The year 1925 was a busy year for me. The erection work at the Ho Fone Paper Mfg. Co., (Kashing, Chekiang, China) completed by the end of last June and we brought up the mill to capacity in three months' time. We had not much trouble in the trial runs except for the insufficient supply of felts which prevented us from taking a more swift stride. The pollution of the stream by the mill waste caused much agitation in the Community, and we have temporarily dodged the issue by diverting the waste water to a big river whose banks are not densely populated. The strawboard market here is very dull. At present, there are four strawboard mills operating in this part of the country and the combined capacity of these four mills, about sixty tons a day, is much in excess than the daily demand. They have in stock at present about 3,000 tons which will be sufficient to meet the market demands for half a year and all the mills can go idle during that period. However, they are taking steps to make other boards than strawboard and this ought to save the present situation.

A Japanese Mill

Last May, I had a voyage to Japan for two weeks. My mission was to investigate a Japanese mill of three cylinder-Yankee machines which were offered for sale. Being acquainted only with American machinery, my impression of these second hand Japanese machines, was that they are "flivvers among the limousines." However, the price was ridiculously low. Just because of their cheapness, Japanese machines are, perhaps, more adaptable to those Chinese who expect a quick return on their money invested. For a particular mill, I reported unfavorably to the party that sent me over. But the Japanese party succeeded in convincing another Chinese group who have arranged to cooperate with the Japanese in this enterprise, and I am told that this mill, under the name of Kiang Nan, will start to operate this August. Time will tell of their success or failure.

My work in Ho Fone is already through, and this year, I am with the Lung Chong Paper Mfg. Co., usually known as the Imperial paper mill. It is an old mill with two fourdrinier machines and it has been very successful in recent years, declaring yearly dividends as high as forty per cent. The management is thinking of expansion, and I am engaged in the consulting capacity. The rest of my time, I will devote in establishing a research laboratory of my own to study the different materials for pulp and paper making here in China.

Raw Materials

Only last month, I spent some time in going through the native paper producing districts in the Chekiang province, and one thing that struck me most is that the raw materials for pulp and paper making in China are very scarce in quantity. People in these districts use bamboo, straw, mulberry barks, etc., for their raw materials. Their native methods of cooking and washing are very inefficient and besides, they use these materials without knowing the necessity of replacing them. Hence the price of these materials goes higher each year, and the price of paper goes higher too. With modern mills in China, they use no other native raw material than rags, and the yearly production of rags is limited. Nobody has ever attempted to use other raw materials on a large scale because they know that the supply is uncertain and that the methods of treating these materials have not been tried out in a modern way. Seeing this, it is very clear that modern paper making will not develop in China unless we develop our raw materials first. My aim is to study these raw materials and to show our people how profitably they can use them. When such stage is reached, I can influence the capitalists to invest money in planting such raw materials on a large scale for the paper industry.

Such work will be laborious and it will take both time and money. But people in China do not appreciate such enterprise and no material help will come from them before I can show them some concrete results.

To start with, I need some decent apparatus such as a rotary boiler and a beater, but I cannot pay big prices. I have written to several firms for quotations.

My work will act as sort of advertising medium for their machinery and I am sure that their present sacrifice will yield big results later on. Please remember that the Chinese paper industry will not develop unless the question of raw materials is first solved.

I remain,

Yours very truly,
ZEN ZUH LI

A New Step in Pulp Screening

By A. J. Haug *

PART 1
THE BIRD PULP SCREEN

Older Types of Screens

The few remarks I am going to make on pulp screening are based on constant contact with the subject, dating back to my school years.

Then in Germany during my vacation I worked in a groundwood mill located on a very picturesque stream and producing a total of two tons of pulp per twenty-four hours. In this little mill I made my first acquaintance with screening pulp. We used four flat shaking screens. There are yet a few mills in Europe which use this type of screen. Its capacity is very small—about 500 pounds per twenty-four hours—and on account of the shaking action, it is subject to much wear and tear.

The vertical propeller type of screen was the next improvement in screens and was a great step forward. Almost over night it made the old shaking screens uneconomical and obsolete.

To my knowledge, the first practical horizontal impeller screen was built in Europe in 1908 by I. M. Voith, and I had the privilege of taking part in the work of designing this machine under a splendid engineer, Mr. Klimpke, an Austrian.

A year later, my own efforts in designing resulted in the screen called Impco Centrifugal Screen.

When we go back over these many years of centrifugal screen history, we find that no radical, far-reaching improvement has been made in the impeller type of screen over its original.

Some of the ablest engineers I have known have endeavored to make some radical improvements in centrifugal screens, and, although they have produced excellent things in other lines, they were up against it here.

Some time ago, when I went all over the history of screening and my experiences in the mills and shops of this country and the old, I made the following conclusions:

Trying to develop a machine or a mechanical principle must be similar to developing a mine. Unless the mine is rich, the ablest engineers and great amounts of money can accomplish nothing.

I decided that the impeller type of screen had been worked for all it was worth, and I looked for new grounds.

The Bird pulp screen is the new find—it is the result of a systematic search for a better screen. *See* Figs. 1 and 2.

Principle of the Bird Pulp Screen

The principle of the Bird pulp screen is the action of the flat screen made continuous and adapted to a machine with a rotor.

The flat screen wastes half of the time and energy in keeping the plates clean—that is, in the upstroke.

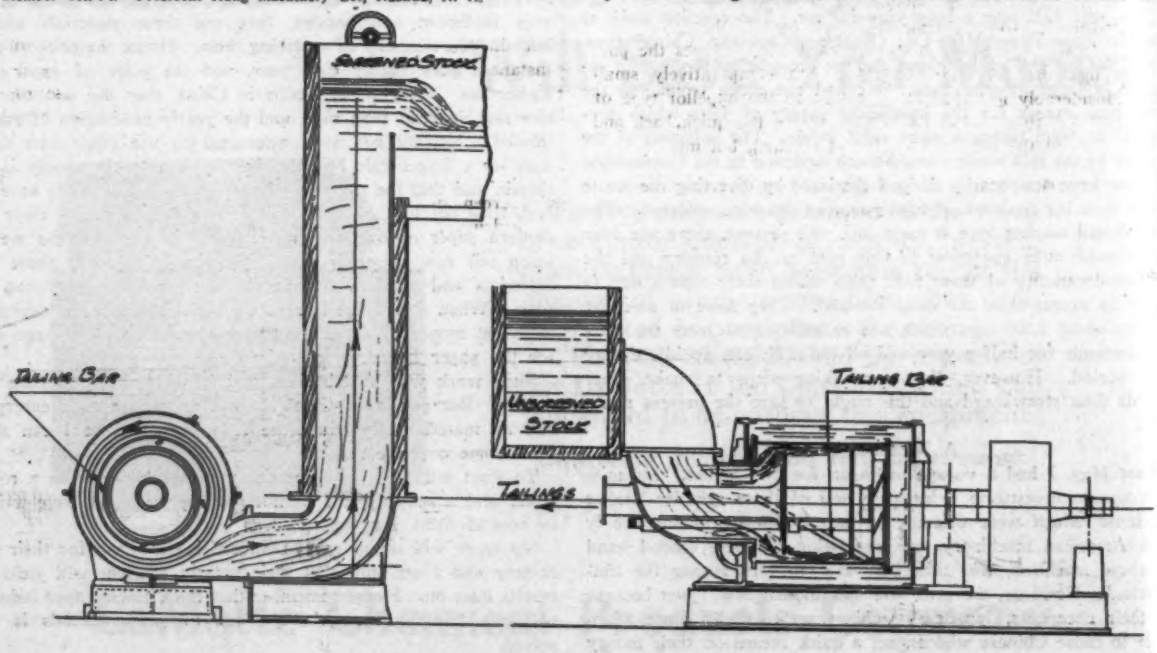
The action of the Bird pulp screen is not vibratory; it is continuous, steady. This is possible because we use separate means for urging the stock through the plate and for removing the knots and dirt; therefore, we do not have to interrupt the stock flow for the purpose of keeping the plates clean.

The stock entering the machine flows in an annular form out upon the inner circumference of the screen drum. It is not thrown out.

Friction with the revolving screen drum—which, by the way, is the only moving part in the machine—gives a rotary motion to the stock inside the drum. The speed of the rotation of this stock is much less than that of the screen drum on account of the conveyor bars which move the tailings out of the drum and retard the revolution of the stock. The rotation of the stock on the inside of the screen drum does not accomplish the screening operation, but merely distributes the stock evenly over the entire screening surface, where it is screened by another force, as will be explained later.

It is then erroneous to think that our screening effect is caused by the centrifugal force of the stock on the inside of the drum,

* Member TAPPI. President Haug Machinery Co., Nashua, N. H.



DIAGRAMATIC SKETCH
SHOWING PRINCIPLE OF OPERATION OF THE BIRD PULP SCREEN

FIG. 1

pushing it through the perforations. This is what I thought at first, too, but I found out differently.

The stock on the inside of the screen drum does not revolve fast enough to give us the large screening capacity of the Bird Pulp Screen. In fact, we found by experiment that we could hold up the stock on the inside from revolving and the machine would screen just the same.

The screening operation in the Bird pulp screen is performed by a continuous suction through the screen plates.

This suction is produced by the revolving body of stock on the outside of the screen drum, in the space between the drum and the casing. This stock revolves with a speed nearly equal to that of the plates, developing centrifugal force which pumps the stock to several feet above the center of the machine. The screened stock flowing out of the casing has a tendency to produce a vacuum in the machine, drawing the stock through the perforations—similar to the action of the flat screen.

The screen action of the Bird pulp screen is much milder than that of the impeller type, because the velocity of the screen plates of the former screen is considerably less than the velocity of the paddle tips of the impeller screen.

The average speed at which the tips of the paddles of the impeller type of screen run and which has been found most economical is about 3,750 feet per minute.

The velocity of the speed plates of the Bird pulp screen at the standard speed of 350 r.p.m. is only 2,470 feet per minute, creating a much gentler screening effect.

Pumping of the Stock on the Bird Pulp Screen

What we are really doing it this: We back up the screened stock so that the unscreened stock will not dry out on the plates; we keep the fibers in suspension. It is the same principle as that applied to the flat screens. When the dams on the flat screens are dropped, we all know the stock will thicken on the plates. The same thing happens on the Bird pulp screen. When we drop our dams on the screened stock the stock mats on the plates.

The backing up of the screened stock on the Bird pulp screen also counteracts the suction due to the centrifugal force of the revolving body of stock outside the drum, and only the difference between the force urging the stock out of the casing and the back pressure or head on the screened stock, makes the pulp flow through the perforations. This is a comparatively small force, considerably less than is developed in the impellor type of screen and less than in the flat screen, where the quick back and forth motion of the cam or eccentric is anything but mild.

Comparative Efficiency of the Bird Pulp Screen and Other Types

It is a noteworthy feature of this screen that its capacity per square foot of screening area is larger than that of any screen known, in spite of the milder force urging the pulp through the plates.

As has been stated before, the flat screen wastes half of the time and energy in the upstroke; that is, it loses one-half of its possible production through that deficient feature.

The centrifugal impeller type of screen screens only at the paddle tips. The space in between them is practically lost for production. Whn you lift the cover, during operation, of any centrifugal machine of the impeller type, you will notice this periodical work.

It is true the paddles whirl the stock around, so that there is probably an annular body of stock whirling around in the centrifugal impeller type of screen. At the same time, we know that if we have merely pressure on on side of a screen plate, the other side of which is not submerged, the action will be a thickening action and not a screening action. (*See* sketch, Fig 3.)

ACTION OF IMPELLER SCREENS

FIG. 3

Therefore, the larger part of the screening area of a centrifugal impeller type of screen is lost to production, and the other part of that area is subjected to unusual great periodical pressures from the paddle action.

In the Bird pulp screen, every square inch screens with a constant, steady, mild action. It operates with less force urging the stock through the plates and makes a better use of the available screening area than any other screen that I have heard of.

Mill Operation of the Bird Pulp Screen

This leads us to the actual capacity and operation of the Bird pulp screen in the mills.

The drum is 26⅞ inches inside diameter and 31¼ inches long.

The table on the following page shows a few tests, made by different prominent mills:

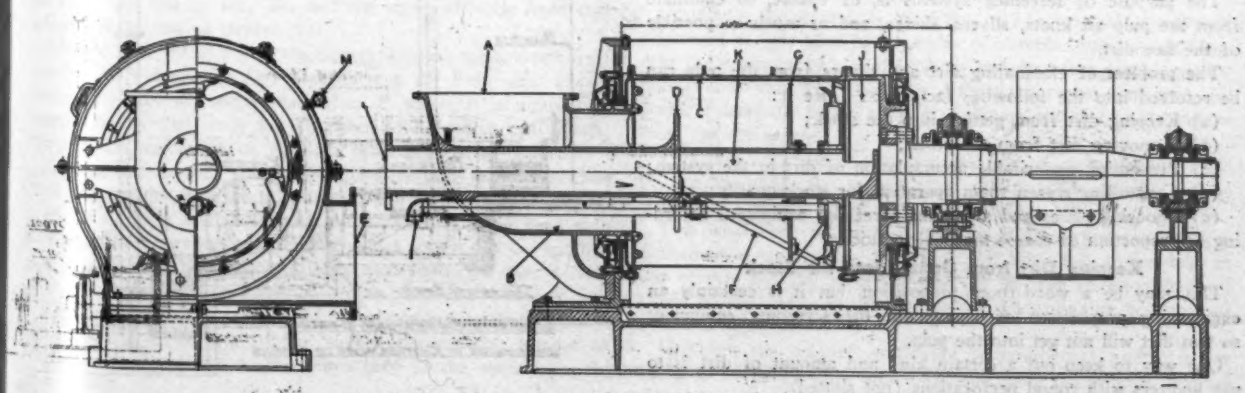


FIG. 2

Kind of Stock	Plates	Production Tons per hour dried	Tailings in % of Production	H.P./Ton of Production	Consistencies Supply	Stock	Remarks
Groundwood	.065	65	2.6	.92	.55	.52	Medium Fibre Ledger News Pulp
Wood	.073	73	3	1.00	.45	.44	Long Fibre News Pulp
Sulphite	.060	85	5.6	1.18	.35	.34	Screening Condition Favorable News Pulp.
	.065	78	7.3	1.18	.27	.26	Screening Condition Unfavorable News Pulp

FIG. 4

The power figure includes the lifting of the stock by the screen to a *head of approximately 9 feet.*

I would like to draw your attention to the consistency figures. Please note the small difference between the consistency of the screened and unscreened stock. In the impeller type of screen, the difference is greater. The amount of the difference is a guide to the effectiveness of the screening action. The fact that the screened stock from the screen is very little thinner than the supply is another point demonstrating the efficiency of this screen.

Different Forms of Bird Pulp Screen for Different Stocks

Another interesting new feature of the Bird pulp screen is the fact that it handles groundwood and sulphite according to their respective properties.

The different behavior of groundwood and sulphite pulps on the paper machine, wet machine and thickeners is a well known fact.

A decker that is designed for groundwood will not operate well on sulphite until the white water is backed up.

Strange to say, no attention has ever been paid, so far as I know, by the screen manufacturers to designing their screens so that the stock screened is handled according to its peculiarities.

The only thing the centrifugal screen makers have done has been to furnish a bronze-equipped screen for sulphite and a cast-iron, malleable-iron or steel equipped machine for groundwood: run the screen a little faster on sulphite and use a little more shower water on the latter pulp.

In the design of this screen, the different natures of the various pulps have received proper consideration. The internal construction and methods of operation differ for the different stocks. For instance, the conveyor bars for the tailings have a much smaller angle on groundwood than on sulphite; the heads on the screened stock are greater, the freer the stock, assuming the other factors, such as perforations, speed, etc., are the same.

PART 2
SCREENING STOCK CLEAN

The purpose of screening systems is, of course, to eliminate from the pulp all knots, slivers, shives, and as much as possible of the fine dirt.

The problem of eliminating dirt and slivers from the pulp can be resolved into the following factors, as I see it:

(a) Keeping dirt from getting into the stock;
(b) Removing dirt from the stock;
(c) Preventing undesirable accumulation of dirt in the system;
(d) Controlling screen room operation for stock quality;
(e) Choosing plates and arranging screening equipment according to proportion of coarse material in stock.

Keeping Dirt from Getting into the Stock

This may be a wood-room proposition, but it is certainly an engineering proposition of laying out the screening equipment so that dirt will not get into the pulp.

One way to keep out a certain kind and amount of dirt is to use knotters with round perforations (not slotted).

In sulphite systems, it is desirable to run the stock through knotters before it is pumped. You will probably remember that this recommendation has been made to you before, but so far, only a few mills have availed themselves of this arrangement. Diagrammatic sketch, Fig. 5, illustrates such a layout.

Removing Dirt from the Stock

An apparatus which is of great assistance in the removal of fine dirt from the stock is a properly designed gravitator—incorrectly called "riffler"—which should be cleaned out at frequent and regular intervals. The use of a gravitator is much to be preferred to the practice of using stock spouts for dirt sedimentation, because in the latter, accumulations of dirt cannot be removed without interrupting the stock flow. The dirt is therefore allowed to collect and, being occasionally stirred up by changes in the volume of the stock flow, is thus introduced into the system. In a correctly designed gravitator, the cleaning operation can be carried out quickly and conveniently without interrupting flow of stock.

Preventing Undesirable Accumulations of Dirt in the System

When dirt occurs periodically in the pulp, it will be well to look for an accumulation of it somewhere in the system. The remedy may be a matter of arranging the machinery, piping or spouting for stock and white water so that no pockets are formed where the stock flow is not swift.

The cause of an accumulation of dirt may lie in one of the machines itself. The impeller type of screen allows stock to build up in the space between the casing and the screen drum. If you have ever watched your men removing the cover from this type of screen, you have seen stock, and dirty, black slime deposits on parts of the screen frame, the flanges supporting the frame on the shower pipe, gears and shaft, and on the corners of the casing. Every so often, these slime batches fall off and get into the pulp. Years ago not much attention was paid to this feature because this type of screen was so much of an improvement over the old flat screens and represented the best that could be had at that time.

However, this feature of the impeller style of screen was one

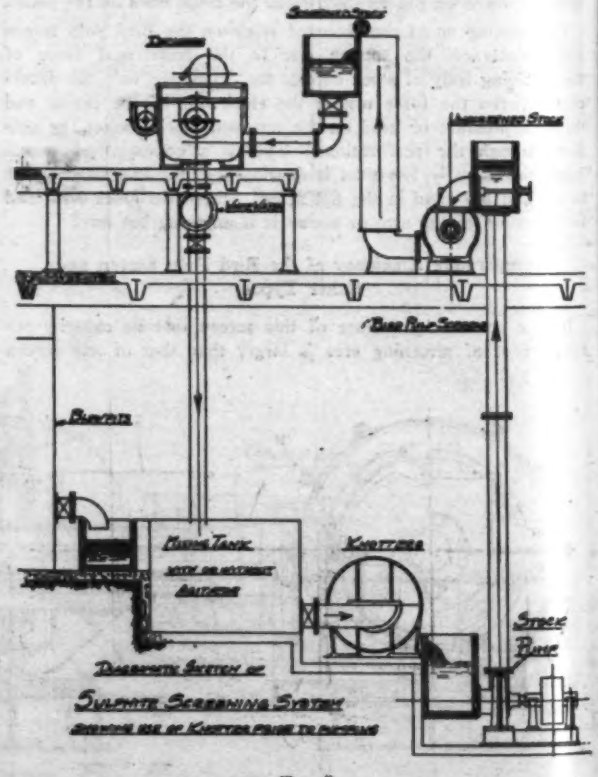
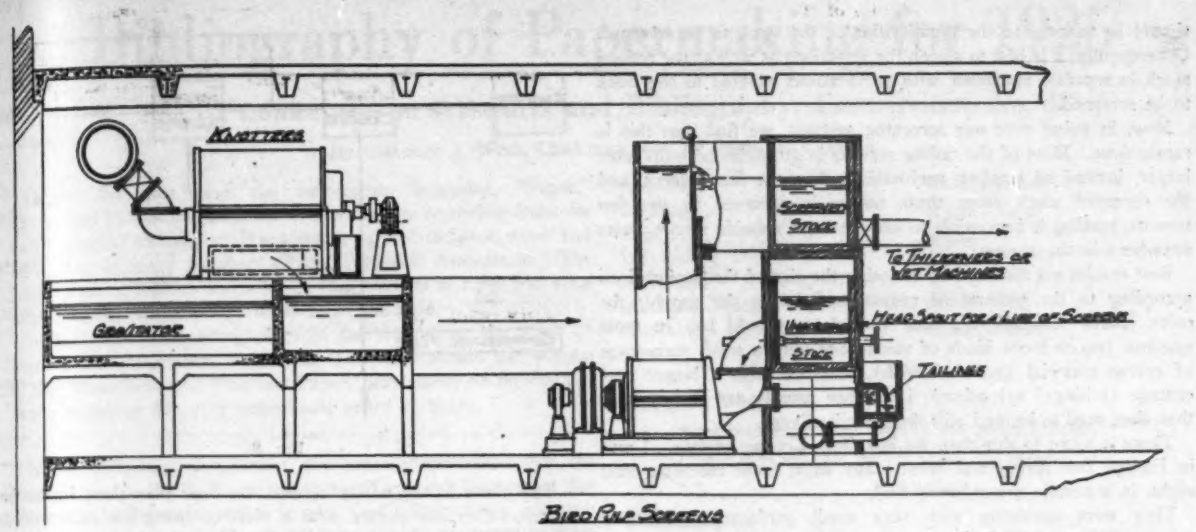


FIG. 5



SECTION THRU SCREENING SYSTEM FOR A LARGE GROUND WOOD MILL.

FIG. 6

of the points why it could never be successfully used in front of the paper machine, as has been proved by experiments.

In the new Bird pulp screen, it is impossible for stock or slime deposits to form because all parts of the screen are in the liquid, which is always in motion.

Controlling Screen Room Operation for Stock Quality

We will not consider here the control of grinder and digester room operation for the purpose of obtaining clean stock.

A few weeks ago I was at a mill where they screen sulphite through Bird pulp screens and obtain No. 1 pulp. This mill is well known for its nice sheet of news. The superintendent told me that his instructions to the screen room foreman included keeping the rejections from the fine screens at a certain given amount, not more nor less.

This brings up an important point which is ignored in most screening systems, especially in those of the larger mills.

Any screen, no matter what kind, will give you a certain quality of pulp which will vary with the amount of rejections. If the rejections run very low, the quality of the screened stock will be poorer than if the rejections were higher.

In most of the screening systems of the large mills, the tailings from the pulp screens drop right out of sight into a spout underneath the screens. Often they cannot be seen, much less be measured from the individual screens.

When one of the screens receives very little stock to screen, the rejections will be very low and the screened stock from that screen will be full of slivers.

I would add, therefore, to the instructions on the inspection of screens in Volume 3, The Manufacture of Pulp and Paper, Section 7, Page 32, under instruction 2, where it is advised to inspect the rejected stock for fine fibers, the further instructons: "Inspect the rejected stock also for percentage of rejections."

On the fine screen, you will want a certain amount of fine fiber to come out with the rejections if you desire clean stock.

Fig. 6 shows a section through an installation using Bird pulp screens. The operation of each individual screen can be watched and controlled. The rejections from each screen go over a little wire where they can be inspected and measured.

The control of the amount of rejections is closely connected with consistency control of the supply, because the amount of rejections is dependent on the consistency of the stock going to the screen.

There are many sulphite screening systems where the quality of the stock from the screens changes continually throughout the day because they have no means, or only poor means, to control the consistency of the stock. At times, when the blowpits are nearly empty, the stock will come up to the screens as thin as 0.2 per cent, and at other times it comes up 0.7 and 0.8 per cent. Under such circumstances, it is impossible for the screen man to make clean stock at all times.

A very good arrangement for sulphite systems for furnishing the screens with a constant consistency of stock is to use a tank for the unscreened stock. The screens receive their stock from this tank and the screen head-spout is provided with an overflow back into the tank.

In mills where they use such an arrangement, they are able to make cleaner stock and they get much more out of their screens.

Many times, when slivers and dirt occur in the stock, it is attempted to overcome this trouble by using finer screen plates. This is, however, an unnecessary and wasteful practice.

The quality of the screened stock depends very, very much on the amount of course material that comes in with the supply, and not so much on the size of the perforations as we are accustomed to think.

The stock coming from the tailing end of a line of flat screens is not as clean as that from the head end, in spite of the fact that the cuts at the head end may be coarser.

This principle applies to any centrifugal screen.

Providing the screen is working with a normal amount of rejections, if you take two samples of screened stock—one from near the entrance end of the supply and the other from near the tailing end, you will have two different samples, and you will notice a decidedly larger amount of slivers and dirt in the sample from the tailing end.

This fact would show that the ideal screen, theoretically, would be one in which the screen plate perforations or cuts become smaller and smaller toward the tailing end.

This would not be practical, as it would be very expensive to manufacture such plates, but if all the work had to be done in one screen and the rejections had to be free of good fiber, it would be feasible to insert a section of plates having perforations at the tailing end.

However, the practice would not be economical, and it is far better to use a separate screen for screening the tailings, because there are other factors besides the size of perforations which

should be adapted to the peculiarities of the stock to be screened. Consequently, it is best to screen the rejections as well as the refined stock in separate machines, with perforations adapted to the stock to be screened.

Now, in going over our screening systems, we find that this is rarely done. Most of the tailing screens in groundwood mills have larger, instead of smaller, perforations than the fine screens, and the screened stock from these tailers is returned to the fine screens, making it impossible to use the most suitable screen plates anywhere in the system.

Best results are obtained by choosing the size of the perforations according to the amount of coarse material in the supply; the more coarse material, the finer the plates should be. In most systems, two or more kinds of stock—one with a small percentage of coarse material (grinder stock), and one with a larger percentage (tailings) are mixed; i. e., they usually are chosen finer than they need to be, and still the stock is slivery.

There is more to this than we imagine. Let me explain. I was in Europe last spring and spent many days, from morning until night, in a certain groundwood mill.

They were operating with very small perforations in their screens, 0.038 to 0.040 inch.

I told them that they could make just as good pulp with 0.065 in. plates, if they would arrange their system differently. They allowed me to demonstrate it.

The rejections from their screens went to refiners, which rubbed them between two stones, one being stationary and the other revolving on a horizontal shaft. All this type of refiner does is to make fine slivers.

Their system was consequently filled up with slivers; they were circulating 30 to 40 per cent of rejections, i. e., 30 to 40 per cent of the stock going into the fine screens was coarse material. By the way, that is typical of European groundwood mills. The reason is that they have no refiners which make real pulp.

This mill had to use holes as fine as 0.038 and 0.040 inch because of the 30 to 40 per cent of coarse material, which was circulating in their system.

I asked them to open their system and discontinue returning any tailings and refined stock to the fine screens.

This was done. The Bird pulp screen was equipped with 0.065 in. plates and the stock from these plates was as good as, if not superior to, the stock they had been making with the former 0.038 in. plates.

There are few American mills which circulate such a large amount of rejections, but there are some.

Most of the groundwood mills, however, return to the fine screens screened stock from the tailers which is too coarse to be accepted, and so fill up their system with slivers, giving the latter many chances to get into the pulp.

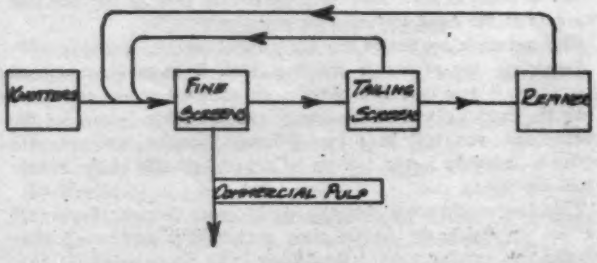


FIG. 7

The general arrangement now in use in American mills is then shown by Diagram A, Fig. 7:

Commercial pulp is taken only from the fine screens. The tailing screens have coarser perforations than the fine screens, and the screened stock from them is returned to the fine screens. Such a system is not in accordance with the latest findings on screening.

A better system would be the one shown in Fig. 8.

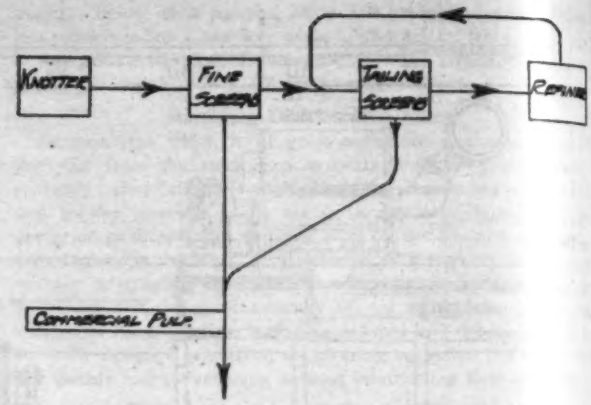


FIG. 8

The p'ates in the tailing screens are finer than those in the fine screens; they are chosen with a view of using the most suitable plates for screening tailings and getting the best possible pulp from them, which does not have to be re-screened.

The best system, I believe, would be the one shown in Fig. 9.

Here, each screen or set of screens takes care of a particular kind of stock; grinder stock or stock from the blowpits, tailings and refined stock. Therefore, in each screen or set of screens, plates suitable to the particular kind of stock can be used, and the screens can be operated as regards speed, consistency, heads on the screened stock and tailings to give the best possible results.

Exports for January Show Another Increase

The regular report of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association states that exports of pulp and paper in January were valued at $13,191,885 which was an increase of $1,921,992 compared with January, 1925. Exports of wood pulp in January were valued at $4,246,730 and exports of paper at $8,945,155 as compared with $3,354,289 and $7,915,604 respectively in January, 1925.

Will Extend Mill Capacity

J. G. G. Kerry, of Toronto, who is president of the Canadian Paperboard Company, recently purchased the Uncas mill at Thamseville, Conn., which was sold at auction. He stated that

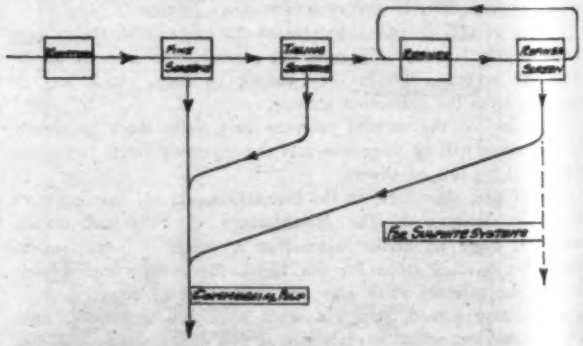


FIG. 9

the acquisition of this plant was carried out by himself personally and has no connection whatever with the company with which he is associated in Canada. The plant is now being put in shape and will soon resume operations after being shut down for some time. The output will be increased to 200 tons daily, in manila, test chip, patent coated, container and colored specialties.

Bibliography of Papermaking for 1925

TAPPI Committee on Abstracts and Bibliography, Contribution No. 48

By Clarence J. West, Chairman, and A. Papineau-Couture.

During the past year, the well-known magazine, "Paper," was bought by the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, thus removing from the field a journal which, for fifteen years, carried technical news and mills news to many members of the Technical Association. The house organ, "Alfelco Facts," believing that its mission had been accomplished, also removed itself from the field.

Probably the outstanding event of the year, from the point of view of this compilation, is the fact that the fifth and last volume of the "Manufacture of Pulp and Paper," was placed on the market, thus completing this very remarkable series of books.

In the following compilation, the usual abbreviations for the journals are used; T. S. refers to the Technical Section of the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, which is numbered consecutively for each volume; C. A. refers to Chemical Abstracts; all references to these are to abstracts of the articles cited.

The papermaking literature of the year is arranged under the following topcs:

Alloys
Analytical
Associations
Bamboo
Barking
Beating
Belting
Bibliography
Black Liquor
Bleaching
Boards
Books—General
Calenders
Cellulose
Chlorine Process
Clays
Coated Papers
Costs and Cost Accounting
Cotton Stalks
Curling of Paper
Dandy Rolls
Deinking of Paper
Dictionaries
Digesters
Directories
Dirt
Drying
Durability
Dyes and Dyeing
Education
Electricity in Paper
Electricity in Papermaking
Esparto
Felts
Fillers
Filtration
Flowmeters
Fuel
Glue
History
Hydrogen-ion concentration
Mechanical Pulp
Machinery
Mills
Paper Machines
Paper Analysis and Testing
General
Special Tests
Paper Board
Papermaking Materials
Paper Specialties
Parchment Papers
Pentosans
Photographic Papers
Press Rolls.
Power
Printing and Paper
Pulp Testing
Pulpwood
Pumps
Raw Materials
Recording Instruments
Reeling Instruments
Refiners
Research
Rosin
Rubber in Paper Making
Safety
Savealls
Sizing
Soda Pulp
Standardization
Starch
Statistics
Stock Regulator
Straw Pulp and Paper
Sulphate Pulp
Sulphite Pulp
Sulphite Waste Liquors
Trade
Ventilation
Vulcanized Fiber
Wall Paper
Washing Pulp
Waste Paper
Water
Insulation
Lighting
Lignin
Lubrication
Machinery
Materials Testing
Mechanical Handling
Watermarking
White Water
Wires
Wood Pulp
Wood Yard
Miscellaneous

Alloys

Hybnitte, Victor.

Acid resisting alloys used in the paper industry.
Paper Mill 49, No. 42, 18 (Oct. 17, 1925).

Analytical

Dieckman, R.

Mill control in the pulp industry.
Papier fabr. 23, No. 20, 317-320; No. 21, 333-336; No. 22, 353-357 (May 17-31, 1925); Zellstoff und Papier 5, No. 8, 313-318; No. 9, 350-355 (Aug., Sept., 1925); T. S. 82; 8.

Kiely, H. U.

Report of materials testing committee.
Paper Trade J. 80, No. 6, 235 (Feb. 5, 1925); Paper Mill 49, No. 6, 34 (Feb. 7, 1925).

Kiely, H. U.

Standard Method for testing rags.
Paper Trade J. 80, No. 6, 149 (Feb. 5, 1925); Paper 35, No. 17, 130 (Feb. 12, 1925); Paper Ind. 6, No. 12, 2155-2156 (Mar., 1925); Paper Makers' Mo. J. 63, No. 3, 105, 109 (Mar., 1925); Zellstoff und Papier 5, No. 5, 168 (May, 1925); T. S. 81, 70; C. A. 19, 1496.

Matheson, E.

Plant control.
Papir Journalen 13, 205-215 (1925); C. A. 20, 289.

Sieber, R.

Analysis and control in sulphite factories.
Papierfabr. 23, No. 13, 209-215 (Mar. 29, 1925); Hauptver-Sammlung, Verein der Zellstoff-und Papier-Chemiker und-Ingenieure, 1924, p. 160-175; T. S. 81, 136; C. A. 19, 2131.

Associations

Baker, H. P.

The present status of trade associations and their problems.
Paper Trade J. 81, No. 21, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38 (Nov. 19, 1925).

Baker, H. P.

The value of organized effort.
Paper Trade J. 80, No. 1, 36, 38, 40, 42 (Jan. 1, 1925).

Wilson, N. W.

The American Paper and Pulp Association.
Paper Mill 49, No. 17, 2, 44 (Apr. 25, 1925); Paper Trade J. 80, No. 17, 34, 36 (Apr. 23, 1925).

Bamboo

Galloway, B. T.

Bamboos: their culture and uses in the United States. Washington, Govt. Print. Off., 1925. 45 p. (U. S. Dept. of Agr. Dept. Bull. No. 1329). "Bamboo as papermaking material," p. 25.

TECHNICAL SECTION, PAGE 144

Paper Making Raw Materials.

Bamboo from Mauritius; arrowroot refuse from St. Vincent.
World's Paper Trade Rev. 83, No. 8, 630-632 (Feb. 20, 1925).

Pulp from the Bamboo.

Paper Maker 70, No. 3, 289-290 (Sept., 1925).

Raitt, W.

Bamboo paper pulp.
Paper Makers' Mo. J. 63, No. 9, 333-334 (Sept., 1925).

Raitt, W.

Bamboo and grasses for paper pulp.
World's Paper Trade Rev. 84, No. 8, 562, 564, 568, 618, 620 (Aug. 21, 1925); C. A. 19; 3590.

Raitt, W.

India to the rescue.
Pulp Paper Mag. Canada 23, No. 33, 913 (Aug. 13, 1925); World's Paper Trade Rev. 84, No. 11, 852-854 (Sept. 11, 1925).

Raitt, W., and Pearson, R. S.

Summary of investigations on bamboos and grasses for paper pulp.
Indian Forest Records 11, 271-281 (1925).

Report of the Indian Tariff Board regarding the grant of protection to the paper and paper pulp industries. (Use of Sabai grass and bamboo for papermaking.) Calcutta, Govt. Central Pub. Branch, 1925. 120 p.

State Aid for Indian paper.

Paper Making 44, No. 10, 414-415 (Oct., 1925).

Uses of pulp from bamboo.

Paper Trade J. 81, No. 10, 48 (Sept. 3, 1925).

Venkajee, T.

Manufacture of paper in India.
Paper Trade J. 81, No. 22, 36 (Nov. 26, 1925).

Barking

Fresk, A.

Barking of Wood.
Papierfabr. 23, No. 3, 36-37 (Jan. 18, 1925); T. S. 81, 237.

Beating

Belani, E.

Beater roll construction.
Wochbl. Papierfabr. 56, No. 11, 336-338 (Mar. 14, 1925); T. S. 81, 161.

Crusius, C. C.

Lava rock for stone beater rolls.
Making Paper 8, 203-204 (Dec., 1925).

Dilts, F. B.

Bandless beater roll and bar.
Paper Trade J. 81, No. 12, 47-50 (Sept. 17, 1925); U. S. pat. 1,550,517 (Aug. 18, 1925).

Effective make shift. (Test for beating).

Alfelco Facts 3, No. 12, 6-8 (Apr., 1925).

Hauser, A.

The fine hollander.
Wochbl. Papierfabr. 56, No. 24A, 74-76 (June 13, 1925); T. S. 82, 18.

Latimer, H. H.

Paper making problems.
World's Paper Trade Rev. 84, No. 6, 436-438 (Aug. 7, 1925); Paper Mill 49, No. 23, 20, 24 (June 6, 1925); T. S. 82, 30.

McGinnis, G. M.

The Niagara beater.
Paper Mill 49, No. 51, 6-8 (Dec. 19, 1925).

MacNaughton, W. G.

Beating.
Paper Trade J. 81, No. 24, 43-44 (Dec. 10, 1925).

Paul, F.

Power Economy in beating certain grades of paper.
Papier 27, No. 10, 1131-1146 (Oct., 1924); Paper 35, No. 16, 675-680 (Feb. 5, 1925).

Peteer, —.

Efficiency of the hollander.
Wochbl Papierfabr. 56, No. 43, 1305-1306 (Oct. 24, 1925).

Schwalbe, C. G.

Accelerating the formation of "slime" in the beater.
Papierfabr. 22, 1-5 (1924); Paper Trade J. 80, No. 4, 46-48 (Jan. 22, 1925); Paper Makers' Mo. J. 63, No. 4, 134-138 (Apr. 1925).

Scott, F. H.

Using dissolved alum in the beater.
Paper Mill 49, No. 7, 4-8 (Feb. 14, 1925); Paper Ind. 7, No. 1, 77-79 (Apr., 1925); T. S. 81, 67; C. A. 19, 1496.

"Silesius."

The effectiveness of a new hollander.
Wochbl. Papierfabr. 56, No. 24A, 42-52 (June 13, 1925).

Smith, S.

The course of the pulp in the Hollander.
Papierfabr. 23, No. 49, 777-781; No. 50, 802-806 (Dec. 6, 13, 1925).

Smith, S.

Small or large hollander for fine papers. An old question in a new light.
Papierfabr. 23, No. 24, 385-388 (June 14, 1925).

Sokolow, A.

Papermachine efficiency with different stock mixtures.
Zellstoff und Papier 5, No. 7, 260-261 (July, 1925); T. S. 82, 18.

Strachan, J.

Hydration of cellulose in papermaking (Abstract).
World's Paper Trade Rev. 84, No. 21, 1602, 1604, 1606, No. 25, 1920 (Nove. 20, Dec. 18, 1925).

Belting

Jones, R. F.

Tests of belting.
Paper 35, No. 17, 149-154 (Feb. 12, 1925); T. S. 81, 109.

Bibliography

Bibliography of current paper trade literature.

Paper Makers' Mo. J. 63, 5-6, 54-55, 89-90, 129-130, 170-171, 221-223, 290-291, 336-337, 375-376, 415-416 (1925).

Graap, E.

Bibliography of pulp and paper making, Oct. 1, 1924 to June 30, 1925.
Zellstoff und Papier 5. No. 2, 61-65; No. 3, 98-101; No. 6. 225-230; No. 7, 268-271; No. 9 268-377 (Feb., Mar., June, July, Sept., 1925).

Hunter, D.

The literature of papermaking, 1390-1800. Chillicothe, Ohio, 1925. 47 p.
Reviewed by E. Adler in Paper Mill 49, No. 35, 41-42; Paper Trade J. 80, No. 23, 44-46; Paper Maker, Export No., 1925, 86-87.

Technical Section, Papermakers' Association of Great Britain and Ireland.

Bibliography of periodical publications on papermaking and allied subjects during 1923. London, Technical Section, 1924. 40 p.

West, J.

Report of the Committee on Abstracts and Bibliography.
Paper Trade J. 80, No. 7, 46 (Feb. 12, 1925).

West, C. J. and Papineau-Couture, A.

Bibliography of papermaking for 1924.
Paper Trade J. 80, No. 7. 51-54; No. 8, 53-56; No. 9, 51-54; No. 10, 63-66; No. 11, 59-62; No. 12, 55-58; No. 13, 51-54; No. 15, 54-58; No. 16, 54-57 (Feb. 12, Mar. 26, Apr. 9. 16, 1925); Technical Association Papers 8, 110-144 (1925).

West, C. J. and Scribner, B. W.

Paper research literature VII (revised). A list of the contributions by members of the U. S. Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, 1910—Dec. 31, 1924.
Paper Trade J. 80, No. 21, 46-52 (May 21, 1925).

Black Liquor

See Sulphate Process.

Bleaching

Boehm, M. E.

Bleaching of papermaking pulps under pressure.
Paper Ind. 7, No. 9, 1427 (Dec., 1925).

Curran, C. E. and Baird, P. K.

Bleaching of Wood Pulp. IV. Effect of consistence on bleaching of sulphite pulp (low density study).
Paper Trade J. 80, No. 16, 51-53 (Apr. 16, 1925); T. S. 81, 230; C. A. 19, 1947.

Demars, L.

Bleaching chemical wood pulp.
Mon. Papeterie Belgge, 5, 475-485, 541-558 (July, Aug., Sept., 1925); C. A. 19, 3950.

Forster, A. and Pearman, S. A.

Bleaching of commercial pulp and cotton with calcium hypochlorite solution.
J. Soc. Chem. Ind. 44, 233-241T (May 15, 1925); Paper Makers' Mo. J. 63, No. 6, 215-220 (June, 1925); T. S. 82, 19; C. A. 19, 2774.

Lehmann, H.

Technical electrolysis of alkali chlorides.
Zellstoff und papier 5, No. 3, 83-85 (Mar., 1925).

Merrill, A. D.

Concerning bleaching.
Paper Mill 49, No. 31 4, 6 (Aug. 1, 1925); World's Paper Trade Rev. 84, No. 13, 994-996 (Sept. 25, 1925); T. S. 82, 19; C. A. 19, 3163.

Rauchhold, —.

Bleaching wood pulp.
Papierfabr. 23, no. 12, 191-193 (Mar. 23, 1915); T. S. 81, 230.

Richardson, D. F., Emley, W. E. and Porter, J. M.

Hydrating lime for bleach manufacture. Strength and stability of chlorinated calcium hydroxide shown to be a function of water content.
Chem. Met. Eng. 32, 936-937 (Dec., 1925).

Ruhlemann, F.

Beiträge zur Ermittlung des Einflusses der Chlorkalkbleiche auf die technologischen Eigenschaften von Zellstoffasern der Papierindustrie. Dissertation, Techn. Hochschule, Dresden, 1925.
Review in Papierfabr. 23, 629.

Scott, W. H.

Special equipment for handling alum and bleach solutions in a paper mill.
Paper Mill 49, no. 33, 4, 6 (Aug. 15, 1925); C. A. 19, 3160.

Smart, B.

Use of liquid chlorine for the manufacture of bleach liquor.
Wochbl. Papierfabr. 56, no. 8, 226-227 (Feb. 21, 1925); T. S. 81, 230; C. A. 19, 2129.

Wenzl, H.

Bleach questions.
Wochbl. Papierfabr. 56, no. 24A, 57-62 (June 13, 1925); T. S. 82, 19; C. A. 19, 3017.

Wenzl, H.

Recognition of the bleach damage by determination of the reducing capacity, especially by the determination of the copper number.
Wochbl. Papierfabr. 56, no. 33, 994-997; no. 34, 1024-1027 (Alg. 15, 22, 1925).

Boards

Boxboard simplification.

World's Paper Trade Rev. 84, no. 14, 1074, 1076, 1078 (Oct. 2, 1925).

Bragg, A. O.

Facts of the board mill.
Paper 35, no. 12, 503-508 (Jan. 8, 1925).

Bragg, A. O.

Paperboard and its manufacture. VIII. Multicylinder bristols, including translucents, as menu board, ivory board and translucent bristols. VIII, IX, X.
Paper Trade J. 80, no. 15, 49-53 (Apr. 9, 1925); no. 20, 51-55 (May 14, 1925); no. 25, 41-45 (June 18, 1925); 81, no. 7, 46-50 (Aug. 13, 1925); no. 19, 52-56 (Nov. 5, 1925).

Bragg, A. O.

Stiffness tester for boards.
Paper Makers' Mo. J. 63, no. 2, 49 (Feb., 1925).

Hacher, W.

Board specialties.
Papierfabr. 23, no. 46, 729-730 (Nov. 15, 1925).

Herzberg, W.

Method for testing paper board.
Papierfabr. 23, no. 50, 806-807 (Dec. 13, 1925); Wochbl. Papierfabr. 56, No. 48, 1452-1454 (Nov. 28, 1925).

Hoyer, F.

Die Pappenfabrikation. Berlin. Krayn, 1925. 316 p.
Reviewed in Papier Zeitung 50, 2678; Paper Makers' Mo. J. 63, 315; Wochbl. Papierfabr. 56, 1262; Papierfabr. 23, 629.

Naumann, M.

Board testing.
Zellstoff und Papier 5, no. 11, 437-439 (Nov., 1925).

Paper board manufacture. Pulp loss and recovery.

Wochbl. Papier fabr. 56, no. 21, 639-643; no. 31, 936-938; no. 32, 968-971 (May 23, Aug. 1, 8, 1925); T. S. 82, 40.

Books-General

Manufacture of pulp and paper. V.

Contents: Paper-making machines, by J. W. Brassington; Handmade papers and tub sizing, by Dard Hunter and R. O. Harper. Paper finishing, by W. D. Sommerville. Paper testing, by a Committee representing the paper industry in the United States and Canada. General mill equipment, by

E. F. Doty, H. E. Stafford, J. O. Ross and J. N. Stephenson. New York, McGraw Hill Book Co., 1925. 550 p.
Reviewed in Paper Trade J. 80, No. 8, 47-48; Paper Mill 49, No. 9, 2; World's Paper Trade Rev. 83, 1206.

Calenders

Calendering paper—Importance of the moisture content.
World's Paper Trade Rev. 83, No. 20, 1640 (May 15, 1925).

Cellulose

Ambronn, H.

The gliding plane of cellulose fibers.
Kolloid-Z., Special No., p. 119-131 (Apr. 1, 1925); C. A. 19, 2877.

d'Ans, J. and Jager, A.

Sodium hydroxide and pulp.
Cellulosechemie 6, 137-151 (Oct. 4, 1925).

Arrhenius, S.

Physical chemistry of cellulose.
Pulp Paper Mag. 23, no. 4, 91-92, 113 (Jan. 22, 1925); T. S. 81, 49.

Bauer, E.

Is the solution of cellulose in ammoniacal copper oxide a peptization?
Kolloid-Z. 36, 257-259 (1925); C. A. 19, 2562.

Beneach, E.

Determination of the copper number of cellulose.
Chem.-Ztg. 48, 861 (1925); abstract in Cellulosechemie 48, 861 (1925).

Birtwell, C., Clibbens, D. A. and Ridge, B. P.

Chemical analysis of cotton—Oxycellulose. I.
J. Textile Institute, 16, 13-52T (1925); abstract in Cellulosechemie 6, 60 (1925).

Boussu, R.

Physico--chemical study of cellulosic fibers.
Papyrus 6, 495-497 (July, 1925); Pulp Paper Mag. 23, 1505-1506 (Dec. 24, 1925); C. A. 20, 287.

Bray, P. D. and Liu, P. C.

Modified method for the determination of the copper number (oxycellulose) of bleached pulps.
Paper Trade J. 80, No. 22, 49-53 (May 28, 1925); T. S. 81, 254; C. A. 19, 2129.

Carver, E. K. and Falts, H.

Plasticity of cellulose in cuprammonium hydroxide.
J. Am. Chem. Soc. 47, 1430-1434 (1925); C. A. 19, 1945.

Chemical products of cellulose (chart).
Ind. Eng. Chem. 17, 33 (Jan., 1925).

Davey, D. R.

Modern alchemy and vegetable fibers, with notes on some application to paper manufacture.
World's Paper Trade Rev. 83, No. 4, 262, 264, 266, 268 (Jan. 23, 1925); Paper Maker 69, No. 2, 133,135,137 (Feb., 1925); Paper Makers' Mo. J. 63, No. 2, 65-67 (Feb., 1925); Paper Mill 49, No. 10, 18, 37 (Mar. 7, 1925).

Dehnert, F. and Konig, W.

Action of strong inorganic and organic bases on cotton cellulose.
Cellulosechemie 5, 107-112 (1924); 6, 1-10 (1025); T. S. 81, 122; C. A. 19, 1050.

Dokkum, T.

Methods of determining oxycellulose.
Leipz. Mon. Text. Ind. 40, 212 (1925); abstract in Cellulosechemie 6, 188 (1925).

Druckerman, G. J.

The effect of light during growth upon the cellulose content of red spruce.
Paper Trade J. 81, No. 5, 45-49 (July 30, 1925); C. A. 19, 3162.

Foulon, A.

New investigations on the composition of pine wood.
Wochbl. Papier abr. 56, No. 23, 704-708 (June 6, 1925); abstract in Cellulosechemie 6, 135 (1925).

Foulon, A.

Non-cellulosic constituents of wood.
Zellstoff und papier 5, No. 6, 212-213 (June, 1925); T. S. 81, 256; C. A. 19, 3014.

Gault, H. and Mukerji, B. C.

The formation of hydrocellulose.
Compt. rend. acad. sci. 179, 402-405 (1925).

Herzog, R. O.

Cellulose fiber.
Ber. 58B, 1254-1262 (1925); C. A. 19, 3373.

Herzog, R. O.

Fine structure of the cellulose fiber and its significance in purification processes.
Papierfabr. 23, 121-122 (Mar. 1, 1925); T. S. 81, 122; C. A. 19, 2128; Cellulosechemie 6, 77.

Herzog, R. O.

The possible constitution of cellulose.
Cellulosechemie 6, No. 3, 39-40 (Mar. 22, 1925); T. S. 81, 121; C. A. 19. 2272.

Herzog, R. O. and Hess, K.

Hydro- and oxy-cellulose.
Papierfabr. 23, 250-251 (Apr. 12, 1925); Wochbl. Papierfabr. 56, 480-481 (Apr. 18, 1925); T. S. 81, 122; C. A. 19, 2127.

Hess, E.

Cellulose, organic and lignin chemistry. (Report of three lectures.)
Papierfabr. 23, No. 20, 326-329 (May 17, 1925).

Hess, K.

Constitution of the compounds of cellulose with metallic bases.
Z. angew. Chem. 38, 230-232 (1925); C. A. 19, 1946.

Hess, K.

Hydro- and oxy-cellulose.
Papierfabr. 23, 122-127 (Mar. 1, 1925); Wochbl. Papierfabr. 56, 291-296 (Mar. 7, 1925); abstract in Cellulosechemie 6, 78; Zellstoff und Papier 4, 108-111; C. A. 19, 2127; T. S. 81, 122.

Hess, K. and Messmer, E.

Solution of cellulose in ammoniacal copper solution.
Kolloid-Z. 36, 260-264 (1925); C. A. 19, 2562.

Hess, K., Weltzien, W. and Nakamura, K.

Determination of the reduction capacity of cellulose preparations.
Annalen der Chemie 440, 290-304 (1924); T. S. 81, 123; C. A. 19, 1346.

Hess, K., Weltzien, W. and Singer, R.

Acetolysis of cellulose.
Annalen der Chemie 443, 71-112 (1925); C. A. 19, 3161.

(To be continued)

Section of the

COST ASSOCIATION OF THE PAPER INDUSTRY

Affiliated with

THE AMERICAN PAPER AND PULP ASSOCIATION

Conducted by THOS. J. BURKE, C.A., Sec-Treas

Insurance Problems of the Business Executive*

By Avard L. Bishop

In those halcyon days when all business units were still small, when population had not yet become congested, when real estate values were still comparatively low, and when, in general, industry and trade had not passed beyond their more elementary stages of development, there was no real insurance problem for the business executive to handle. The relatively small and simply built plant, if a manufacturing concern was the type of business unit in question, was covered by a few thousand dollars of fire insurance; the equipment and the stock of raw materials and of goods in their various stages of manufacture also were covered, in all probability, for a few thousand more. After 1866, organizations that used a steam boiler might have a steam boiler insurance policy, for in that year (1866) this type of coverance was offered by a Hartford, Connecticut, company. This was about all the insurance a typical manufacturing business unit would carry; for other types of business enterprises than manufacturing concerns, fire insurance was likely to constitute the only kind of coverage.

Probably Placed by Town Lawyer

It was more than likely that the insurance was placed through the town lawyer who, perchance, might be glad enough to supplement his professional income by acting as local agent for a few insurance companies with which he placed practically all the various classes of local insurance risks. The policies were renewed by him when they were about to expire, and everything relating to insurance matters, excepting the adjustment of losses, was entrusted by the heads of the various business enterprises in the town to their personal friend, the lawyer, in his capacity as an insurance representative. In certain factory towns, especially in the textile-manufacturing regions of New England, independence of the stock fire insurance companies was sought by certain groups of manufacturers as manifested by the formation under their own management of factory mutual insurance companies. The system is said to have originated as early as 1835, and was founded upon the idea that fire losses should be prevented rather than be distributed. Excepting in certain local regions, however, the bulk of the insurance business of the industrial enterprises continued to be placed with stock companies somewhat in accordance with the manner outlined above.

Ever Changing Processes

Here in America, in striking contrast with the conservatism that characterizes practically everything human in many countries of the old World, our methods of industry and of trade—our productive and distributive processes—are ever continuing to change. Such development has given rise and still continues to give rise to new, and previously unthought-of, problems as simplicity of organization and operation have given way to greater complexity. These problems touch many different fields of business such as organization, finance, administration, and the like. They have been much talked of and copiously written about by competent authorities to the great advantage of those who have to cope with such problems. Furthermore, we should not wish to minimize the importance of these particular problems by directing attention here to those arising in a field which hitherto has received relatively little attention. We refer to the field of insurance. With that great movement toward large business units that started in the eighties of last century to replace many of the smaller units in the same or related fields, with the growth and congestion of population, with the rapid rise in real estate values and of prices in general, with the uncertainties and hazards that arise from the present-day complex system of production and distribution, the insurance problems confronting the modern business executive are, at times, of considerable moment.

A Few Examples

A few examples may help to give this theoretical contention a more practical bearing. In these days of larger business operations than those of a half-centry or more ago, the increased size of the plant and its equipment, the larger and more valuable stock that is carried, and the appreciation of real estate values have combined to necessitate the carrying of many times the amount of fire insurance formerly carried. Again, the change from the system of production-to-order to one of production-in-advance-of-orders and on a relatively large scale has resulted in giving the manufacturing organization a large overhead which must be carried, regardless of whether or not the plant is in continuous operation. It is, therefore, highly undesirable that the work of the plant should be interfered with for any cause whatsoever. Now, if a fire occurs and business is thereby interrupted, the ordinary standard fire policy does not undertake to indemnify the insured against loss resulting from interruption of business. The physical plant will be replaced, but this may take weeks or months. In the meantime, profits have to be sacrificed on goods that might have been produced, had the fire not occurred, and overhead costs have to be borne during the whole period. It is to cover just these situations that the use and occupancy indorsement was devised. Whether or not this particular type of coverage shall be secured to supplement the ordinary fire policy by any concern in question has to be decided by somebody, and a wrong decision may prove to be be very costly to the organization.

* Harvard Business Review.

Damage From Accident

Again the use of machinery always has been accompanied by danger from accident. Before the recent era of workmen's compensation legislation, the employer, under certain conditions, might be held liable for accidents which occurred in his organization while, under other conditions, he was regarded as blameless. The first policy for liability insurance was not written in this country till 1886 and, after that date, some employers shifted their liability to employees in case of accident to an insurer, although a very large proportion continued to carry the risk themselves. This state of affairs continued until the second decade of the present century, when a movement for workmen's compensation, regardless of the conditions or the cause of the accident, soon resulted in the necessary legislation being passed in practically every state. Accordingly, workmen's compensation laws have very largely replaced employers' liability under the common law, so that hundreds of thousands of business units must now provide for workmen's compensation coverage as required by the state in question. In many cases, it is optional for the business concern to provide this type of coverance or that, but some one has to make the decision as to just how the company shall provide the necessary protection.

Group Insurance

Still again, group insurance, especially among certain of the larger types of corporations, is rapidly becoming the vogue. It dates only from 1911, but it has had a remarkable growth in the 14 years of its existence. Certain executives have to decide whether or not group insurance shall be provided for the employees of their particular companies, and under what conditions or on what terms the coverage shall be placed. Again, the phenomenal development of the motor car within the last two decades has given rise to a considerable group of entirely new and, at times, costly hazards. This necessitates various kinds of automobile insurance for the fleet of delivery trucks and service cars that the company has come to own. Shall this be placed in stock or in mutual companies? Shall collision insurance be bought? What shall be the limit of the public liability coverage? These questions must be answered and more answers than one are to be found. Again, shall any of the risks, those of fire, for example be placed with reciprocals, or shall they be avoided? It is unnecessary further to multiply instances. Dozens of other hazards, perhaps, are confronting the managers of the business at every turn, calling for decisions to be made by some one in authority as to whether the risk in question will personally be assumed by the corporation or shifted, for a consideration, to an insurance company. Largely within a decade or two, with the change from simplicity to complexity in organization and operation of industry and trade, these and a great many other questions of similar nature have arisen, and they have conbined to make a real man-sized insurance problem for some one or more of the executive officers or committees of tens of thousands of our business units.

The Best Line of Policy

What is the best line of policy for a company to adopt in order to provide for the efficient handling of its insurance problems? Where it is felt that the insurance already is well handled, there is no problem bothering the executives, and what we have to say here would have no application. It is the writer's opinion, however, reenforced by more or less practical experience, that this question is the source of considerable concern to a great many business managers who have determined upon a policy of efficiency at every point. There is no formula that can be prescribed whose use will answer the question proposed; moreover, any particular business unit may be surrounded by certain local conditions which may very well affect materially the handling of its insurance affairs. Nevertheless, there are certain possible plans for handling the insurance of a business concern, that may be outlined, some one of which is pretty likely either to fit the requirements of a particular business or to be capable of adaption to its requirements. The main features of these alternative plans will now be presented in order.

Self Insurance

In the first place, there are a few of the larger corporations of a special type that have been cut loose from the insurance companies, in whole or in part, and have undertaken themselves to assume certain of the risks involved in their operations. Such action implies self-insurance. Where such a practice has been resorted to, let us say with respect to the fire hazard, it is usually found that the business unit in question is carrying on an enterprise which is pretty well adapted, in this particular regard, to the self-insurance plan. For example, a large manufacturing or marketing concern might have a good many individual plants of fairly uniform value, distributed geographically over a considerable area, and with no special or unusual fire hazard at any one of these plants. If the number of such plants (or buildings) was sufficiently large, a decision of the corporation to carry its own fire risk on them would not necessarily be unwise.

Basic Conditions

Those who have carefully studied and written upon the question of self-insurance and whose opinions are worthy of respect have laid down certain basic conditions, which we may here mention, for a reasonably safe use of this plan. Thus, there should be a considerable number of units of property involved, but just what that number should be is subject for conflicting opinions. Surely the minimum should be in the neighborhood of 50, although a still larger number would seem to be safer. In any event, the number should be large enough for the law of average to apply. Again, the units of property involved also should be pretty fairly uniform in value for the proper application of the same law. Furthermore, it seems to be customary for conservative self-insurers to carry the risk themselves only on the less valuable items, in case some are considerably more valuable than others, and to carry insurance with a regular insurance company on the more valuable units. Sometimes the self-insurer carries his own risk on each unit of property only up to a certain conservative amount, and then regularly insures the excess value of all items beyond this figure. In other cases, the motive prompting such action is the fear that a substantial loss would either totally exhaust or make too big a hole in the self-insurance fund. Certain large shipping concerns are reported to have resorted to self-insurance on their vessels somewhat along the lines outlined above and, apparently, the plan has worked satisfactorily.

Before concluding our discussion of this first plan for handling the insurance problems of a business enterprise, it should be stated in passing that there is only an insignificant number of the more than two million business units in the United States that could safely resort to self-insurance. The great majority of these enterprises are still comparatively small and would for that reason alone be disqualified. Of the larger flight of enterprises, only those that could meet the conditions specified above could safely embark upon the plan. If a business organization decides, however, that it is able to meet the necessary requirements for self-insurance for certain of its risks, and that it will launch a plan of self-insurance for their coverage, it should do so gradually. This should be contemporaneous with, or, better still, only after, the accumulation of a substantial insurance fund of its own. The change from all company insurance to all self-insurance in a single week or even in a single year would be highly venturesome.

Forming a Subsidiary Corporation

A second possible plan for handling the insurance interests of a business enterprise, though one which to us would seem to have little in it to recommend itself to the business community, is to form a subsidiary corporation to carry on a general insurance and real estate business. All of the capital stock of the

subsidiary would be owned by the business enterprise in question which could, therefore, entirely control its policy. All of the insurance of the parent company—fire, automobile, public liability, workmen's compensation, and so on—would be placed through the subsidiary. The latter would be paid the regular premiums such as normally would be paid to any insurance agency, without any deductions whatsoever. The subsidiary would transact a regular insurance and real estate business, serving all-comers alike. Its net profits would be paid out as dividends on its capital stock and would, therefore, be turned over to the parent company.

This plan is subject to very serious disadvantages and would not, in all probability, be an advisable one for most industrial and commercial enterprises to adopt. In the first place, the insurance business is highly technical in character as well as extremely competitive; and, for its successful prosecution, nowadays, it requires a personnel of both high-grade and properly trained specialists. These would have to be recruited mainly from among the insurance agencies and brokerage firms, and much would depend upon their proper selection. The success of the subsidiary could not be taken for granted. For most industrial and commercial concerns, it would likely prove to be better business, in the long run, not to try to push themselves into an unknown field of enterprise, already well occupied by efficient organizations, but to "tend to their own knitting." It would be very easy to drop a stitch or two and ruin the whole layout. By dissipating their energies in embarking upon what to them would be a secondary line of work, a wrecking of the main line of business might easily be the ultimate result.

Good Will of Community

Again, there are many types of business enterprise that are peculiarly dependent for their success upon the good-will of the community. There would be serious danger, therefore, that the present good-will of a business concern might be very seriously impared, if not entirely lost, when it became generally known that the subsidiary corporation, though ostensibly an independent insurance and real estate organization, was nothing more nor less than a device created by a manufacturing or commercial business unit primarily for the purpose of saving the commissions on the insurance which it carries. For the rank and file of the country's business units, the subsidiary-corporation plan would seem to us to contain little to recommend itself.

A Third Plan

We come now to a third plan which, in striking contrast with either of the two already presented, should make a wide appeal. The plan contemplates that the managers of the business organization in question should carefully select a high-grade insurance agency or brokerage house, having one or more men at the top in whom they (the managers) have the utmost confidence, and take up with such house, in a preliminary way, the question of the company's insurance problems. If the preliminary conferences are satisfactory, and if it then seems advisable to proceed further in the matter, an arrangement could easily be made to have a competent representative of the brokerage house make a painstaking analysis of all the policy contracts now in effect, in all the various fields in which the business concern already carries insurance. This is a type of service which insurance organizations are coming to perform for their clients. The chances are it will be found that the business is not systematically placed, but that several agencies or brokers have come to share the insurance business as the business unit in question has increased in size. It also will be found, perhaps, that the amount of insurance of certain kinds that is carried is entirely inadequate for present-day conditions, that some types that should be carried are not carried at all, and that other defects in the insurance coverage will be brought to light. Of course, there are exceptions, for it is not to be taken for granted, by any means, that all business units are inefficient in handling their insurance interests.

If after a consideration of the results of this analysis it becomes even more apparent than ever that something must be done to handle the insurance problems more adequately than they have been handled, and if the managers of the business concern in question still have confidence in the ability of the heads of the selected insurance organization properly to handle their insurance problems, they are ready for the third and last step in the proceedings. An arrangement might then be concluded with the insurance house whereby, if it will agree adequately and efficiently to look after the insurance business of the concern under consideration, the latter will proceed to take such steps, as soon as it is feasible, as will ultimately result in placing on the books of the selected insurance house practically all of the insurance business of the concern in question. It would not only be expected but actually agreed that the insurance house would secure for its new client the lowest premium rates that were consistent with safety on all types of insurance; that it would see that the business concern was duly complying with the terms of the co-insurance clauses in all policies containing them, and with all other clauses which often are a pitfall to those who violate them because of failure to understand them; that it would recommend improvements or installations from time to time so that the concern in question might receive the benefit of still lower premium rates; and that, in various other ways, the interest of the new client would be kept constantly in mind and duly safeguarded. In consideration of this service on the part of the insurance house, the proper executive officer or officers of the business concern would agree that when its present policies of insurance should expire, the insurance house with which it has now made an agreement to handle its insurance business should replace them by others in the companies with which they had established connections, so that within a year or two, the insurance house in question actually would be handling and receiving a commission on close to 100 per cent of the insurance business of its new client.

This Plan Highly Recommended

This third plan can be recommended almost unreservedly. In all probability, it would constitute the best possible arrangement for by far the greater proportion of business concerns that are sufficiently bothered by vexing insurance problems, to feel the necessity of seeking outside aid for their solution. The only possible drawback to the plan—a drawback which is more potential than actual, and one which probably would not actually materialize very often—is that it is almost too much to expect an outside business concern, depending upon the commissions earned in its transactions for other people for its income, to decide always in favor of the most economical policy for a client when a somewhat different, but no better policy would yield larger commissions on the transaction. It is perfectly natural to find self-interest coloring business transactions, and this trait is well-recognized as an impelling motive in the business world. As a matter of fact, however, we have known personally of a considerable number of cases where insurance agents and brokers have recommended to their clients lines of action which meant a considerable sacrifice of commissions which they might easily have had. We believe that this is a common occurrence among high grade insurance organizations. We mention what seems to us to be a possible drawback to plan three, therefore, with reservation, for it is not serious enough to be considered, provided proper care is exercised by the business organization in selecting the insurance firm.

A Fourth Possible Plan

A fourth possible plan for a business enterprise to follow in the solution of its insurance problems is for the executive officer or committee to whom has been assigned the making of all decisions involving matters of insurance to seek out an expert—one versed both in the theory and in the practice of the insurance business, and having an appreciation of the important function of insurance in the modern world of business—and consult him from time to time as vexing questions arise. This plan has two very important advantages. In the first place, it is entirely in

line with modern business practice in other respects, in that it enlists expert service in time of need. The lawyer's advice is continually being sought by business enterprises, and economists are coming more and more into demand by business concerns for advice on questions involving economic theory and economic policy. In the same way, insurance experts should be in demand, and they are being sought out by business houses for advice on their insurance problems, usually with highly satisfactory results. In the second place, the practice of consulting the insurance expert has an advantage over the third plan listed above, in that he has no connections with any company, insurance agency, or firm. This means that his judgment on this question or that is entirely uncolored by any chance of present or future gain. Furthermore, if he is of the proper calibre, he can view, in all probability, the insurance problems of the average business concern in a broader perspective and with less bias than can the officers of the concern themselves. For these reasons, the plan of consulting an insurance expert has a compelling appeal, and it has yielded good results to various concerns that have given it a trial.

A Fifth Plan Considered

The fifth and last plan to be considered here is one which is still in its infancy, although it is a plan which, in our opinion, is full of promise. In fact, it already is being tried out by some organizations, and it is under serious consideration in other quarters. It consists, in brief, of a decision on the part of the management of the business organization in question to have an insurance man of its own. If the concern is a large one, attending to its insurance problems may absorb the full time of its insurance expert; but if, on the other hand, the concern is smaller, other interests than insurance can very well occupy part of the time of the employee in question. Lest we may be misunderstood in this matter, it should be mentioned at once that this so-called insurance man is *not* to serve the management in the capacity of an insurance agent or broker. Far from it. It is expected, however, if he proves to be the right man for the job, that he will develop, in time, so as to be the insurance expert of his organization. In this capacity, he will handle the insurance problems of the business unit in question, either directly or through recommendations to the management, and will take its insurance through recognized agencies to the best interests of his employers.

Such a young man is not to be picked up every day. He should already have a considerable background of insurance theory, and should know something also of its practice. If he has had a grounding in the law, particularly in contracts, and is familiar with the principles of corporation finance and allied subjects, and has a knowledge of business procedure, so much the better. Much, of course, depends upon the inherent qualities of the young man chosen; but if the choice has been wisely made, he should soon develop into a highly useful member of the organization, relieving the management from those troublesome insurance problems which owe their origin to the manifold risks arising from the complexity of organization and operation of modern business units.

Waste Merchants to Elect New President

Following the death of the recently nominated president, Evan G. Badger, the Philadelphia Wholesale Waste Merchants Association will meet on March 4 for the purpose of appointing a successor to the late chief executive. President Badger's death occurred two weeks ago, following a stroke. He had been president of the old Philadelphia Paper Stock Dealers Association and of its recently reorganized Wholesale Waste Merchants Association for more than 15 years and was chiefly responsible for its organization 22 years ago. The meeting will be held at the Hotel Lorraine, Broad and Fairmount Avenue. Two months ago the waste merchants met and nominated the officers to be elected at the coming annual gathering and social function to be held on March 11 at the Ben Franklin Hotel, and at that time President Badger was renominated to succeed himself at this election.

Richie-Howarth Paper Co. Chartered

Following the incorporation of the Richie-Howarth Paper Company in January, the organization is now established in its own warehouse and executive offices at 1217-1219 Cherry street, Philadelphia, where it will conduct a wholesale fine paper business. The corporate officers are Anthony Richie, president, and John R. Howarth, secretary-treasurer. With its entrance into the Philadelphia fine paper distribution field there will be added the latest of newcomers to the distributors of the Eagle A papers, manufactured and nationally advertised as the product of the American Writing Paper Company.

The newly organized business is an outgrowth of the former Anthony Richie ruling and finishing plant, long established in Philadelphia and with a national reputation as one of the largest ruling plants in the East featuring a 24 Hour Service. This branch of the business will be continued along with the specialized distribution of the Eagle A papers. The ruling and finishing plant of the Richie company will be consolidated with the Richie-Howarth Paper Company, the plant, however, remaining at its present location, 804 Sansom street, while the paper distribution will be confined to the two story structure in Cherry street.

John R. Howarth, the secretary and treasurer of the new fine paper organization, who has been associated with Mr. Richie for the past several years, has long been identified with the wholesale fine paper dealers in the paper industry in Philadelphia. His long experience with fine paper will be of material benefit in the development of the new business. The sales organization, under the management of John R. Howarth, consists of men who have been associated with the printing industry, and are experienced and capable of rendering assistance and information to their customers

Among the salesmen on the staff of the new concern are Anthony Richie, John R. Howarth, A. H. Anderson, recently in business on his own account as head of the Anderson Paper Company; William L. Dorsey, for the past decade with the Whiting Paper Company; A. Markley, for six years associated with the Richie sales organization; Harry Blessing, Vincent Sherlock and Howard Hurlock, all formerly associated with the Richie company for from seven to nine years. While announcement has been made of the organization of the new concern, no definite date has been set for the opening of the new paper warehouse and offices.

Protests Railway Tariff on Pulp

Complaint in regard to the rates charged by the Canadian National Railways on carloads of wood pulp moving from Bathurst, N. B., to Toronto, was heard by the Railway Commission, during the week at Ottawa. It was represented that the rate over the Canadian National from Bathurst to Columbus, Ohio, was lower than from Bathurst to Toronto. The distance to Columbus was approximately 1,200 miles, while to Toronto it was only 800 miles. The rate from Bathurst to other United States destinations was also lower than to Toronto, even though the distance was longer to the United States points. Frank J. Watson, for the Canadian National Railways, said that the present rates on wood pulp within Canada were satisfactory to Canadian mills generally, so far as the Canadian National was aware. Rates to the United States were made after consultation with the Canadian producer of wood pulp, and these producers had to compete with United States wood pulp men. Consequently, the railway made rates as low as possible in order to allow the Canadian product to get into the American market. Decision was reserved by the board.

Installs New Wet Machine

The Stevens Point Pulp and Paper Company, manufacturer of sulphate Kraft pulp, Stevens Point, Wis., will install a heavy type Improved three-roll wet machine made by the Improved Paper Machinery. The machine has a capacity of from thirty to fifty tons per day, and the pulp comes over with about 10 per cent less water in it than is produced by the standard type of wet machine.

WOOD PULP
AGENTS

PRICE & PIERCE, Ltd.,

17 EAST 42ND ST.,
NEW YORK

H. G. CRAIG & CO., Inc.

Paper Merchants
(Since 1868)

News
Hanging
Tissues
Box Board
Wood Pulp
Specialties
Mill Supplies

17 East 45th St. NEW YORK, N. Y.

West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company

Manufacturers of

SUPERCALENDERED and MACHINE FINISHED BOOK and LITHOGRAPHIC PAPERS

Offset, Envelope and Music Paper, High Grade Coated Book and Label Papers

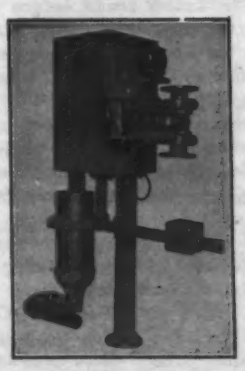
also

Bleached Spruce Sulphite and Soda Pulp

200 Fifth Avenue New York
732 Sherman Street Chicago
503 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

Would you like UNIFORM WEIGHTS?

CERTAINLY!



Do you have them?
SOMETIMES!

Why not use the "TRIMBEY" Regulator and have them—
ALL THE TIME!

More than 400 in use in the paper and pulp mills of North America and Europe.

Full information on request.

TRIMBEY MACHINE WORKS
Glens Falls, N. Y.

"Made in Canada"? Yes.

Obituary

Samuel S. Shryock

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 8, 1926.—With the passing of the veteran head of Shryock Brothers, Samuel S. Shryock, paper manufacturers of Philadelphia and Downingtown, Pa., the trade mourns the last surviving associate of the pioneer days of paper making in the state of Pennsylvania who did much to make it the center of the industry in the manufacture of board in this country. Having reached the four score and six mile stone of life, Mr. Shryock passed away last Saturday at the home of his daughter Mrs. Clarence C. Dorsey, in Downingtown, where he had been confined to his bed for the past three months a sufferer from the infirmities of age. Although having attained the ripe

S. S. SHRYOCK

age of 86 years, Mr. Shryock was actively interested in the business until three years ago when his failing health obliged him to give up active participation in the company's affairs. Until that time he was a daily visitor at the Philadelphia headquarters 924 Cherry Street, giving his attention to the business routine of the company with all the alertness of younger years.

The Shryock family has been identified with the paper making industry of Pennsylvania ever since 1790 when John Shryock, grandfather of Mr. Shryock founded the business in the Hollywell Mill, Chambersburg, Pa., producing bank note paper from red bandana handkerchiefs. The mills were run for years until the Confederates during the Civil War destroyed Chambersburg by putting it to the torch. George A. Shryock, father of the deceased, and his brother John Shryock then opened the Papryus Mills at Shippensburg, Pa., upon the close of the Civil War, for the manufacture of wrappings and boards, the former supervising the mills while the latter opened the Philadelphia offices of the company. It was in the Shippensburg mills that Samuel S. Shryock began his paper making career as a school boy of 14 years, learning paper making between school hours.

When the Shippensburg Mills were destroyed by lightning in 1898 they never were rebuilt. Shortly afterward Mr. Shryock who had succeeded to his father's business removed to Philadelphia and purchasing the Dorlan Mills, in Downingtown, began the manufacture of binder boards, the business still being run by the Shryock interests. They were incorporated in 1909, the elder Shryock having associated with him in the business his sons Samuel S. Shryock, Jr., and Owen A. Shryock and his son-in-law Clarence C. Dorsey, as manager of the mills. It was George A. Shryock, father of Mr. Shryock, who invented the grooved wood roll mechanical process for rolling the pulp in layers and which was the inspiration for modern paper making machinery.

He was a member of George Washington Lodge F. and A. M. of Chambersburg, Pa., and a veteran of the Civil War, having served in the Northern Army at the Battle of Antietam and as a private in the second battle at Bull Run.

The funeral services were held at the Downingtown home with interment in the family burial plot in Shippensburg, Pa.

Surviving are besides the two sons associated with Mr. Shryock in the business and his daughter, John K. Shryock, another son also a trade associate in the board distribution business in Philadelphia and Charles R. Shryock also a son not identified with the industry.

Jeremiah T. Finch

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., March 8, 1926.—Jeremiah T. Finch, pioneer paper manufacturer, died at his home in this city after an illness of several days of pneumonia. He was 67 years old and for several years past had been retired. Born in Hudson Falls in 1859 he moved to Glens Falls with his parents at an early age. His father was J. W. Finch, one of the founders of Finch, Pruyn & Co., of Glens Falls.

The deceased became associated with the management of Finch, Pruyn & Co. soon after leaving school, the business at that time being controlled by his father and the late Samuel Pruyn. For several years he had charge of the mill department and quarries and later became manager of woodlands. In 1908 he disposed of his interests in Finch, Pruyn & Co. to Mr. Pruyn and the Schroon River Pulp and Paper Company, of Warrensburg, and with his late brother, George B. Finch, was a large owner of Adirondack woodlands. From 1908 until 1917 the deceased was president of the National Bank of Glens Falls. In politics Mr. Finch was a democrat and regarded as one of the most influential men in the party in Northern New York. The survivors are his wife and two daughters.

George H. Carpenter

DE PERE, Wis., March 5, 1926.—Stricken with heart attack, while riding on a De Pere-Green Bay bus from the business district of West De Pere to his home, George H. Carpenter, one of the original employees of the paper mill now operated by the American Writing Paper Company, died shortly after 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon. He was 74 years old and had been in failing health for several months. The funeral was held Thursday. Mr. Carpenter was born in New York State. He worked in the Massachusetts paper mill district when a young man, and came to De Pere 34 years ago when the mill was started in that city. He was one of a number of workers who came from the east with John Forsythe, the first superintendent of the mill. He was a paper trimmer in the mill. He belonged to the Huntington, Mass., lodge of Masons. The only surviving relative of the veteran mill worker, is his widow.

Scott Paper Co. Enlarges Plant

With the completion of the installation of the largest tissue machine in the world, the Scott Paper Company will have achieved a new altitude in the production of its toilet specialties manufactured in the Chester, Pa., mills. With the erection of the new paper machine, the firm also added to its beaters, and installed a new Jordan paper machine drive made by the General Electric Company, and a turbine engine. President Arthur H. Scott, who has been confined to his home for some time following an operation on the throat, and who suffered a relapse, is again on the road to recovery. Harry Libeck, chief engineer of the Scott company, has been confined to his home for the past week suffering from pneumonia.

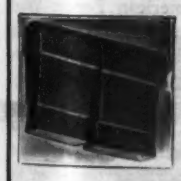
"THE FOURDRINIER THAT TOOK THE IRE OUT OF WIRE"
INTERNATIONAL WIRE WORKS
MENASHA, WISCONSIN

GATTI PAPER STOCK CORPORATION
41 East 42nd St., New York
Paper and Woolen Mfrs.' Supplies
COTTON AND WOOLEN WASTE
Warehouse—Hoboken, N. J. Branch Office—Holyoke, Mass.

J. O. Ross Engineering Corp.
30 E. 42nd St.
CHICAGO NEW YORK CITY BOSTON
VAPOR ABSORPTION SYSTEMS

HAYTON PUMP and BLOWER CO.
APPLETON, WIS.
Centrifugal and Triplex Pumps
FOR ALL PURPOSES
Designing Pumps to Fit All Conditions Our Specialty

Established 1895
DANIEL M. HICKS
(INCORPORATED)
PAPER MILL SUPPLIES
200 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY


WIECKERT COGS
Made of Hard Maple
WILL STAND THE STRAIN
THEY WEAR LONGER
WIECKERT LUMBER CO.
Cogs of All Kinds
NEENAH, WISCONSIN

SPAIN
M
FRANCISCO MUNNE
—Rags—
Old Cottons, Linens, Woolen Bagging, New Cuttings, Manila Rope, Glue Stock, Pickers.
118 Puyadas Street Barcelona, Spain No Agents

Your Card in This Space
Will Bring Results
Rates on Application

The
ST. REGIS PAPER COMPANY
Daily Capacity
425 TONS
Newsprint, Catalog
Directory Papers
Butchers Manila
Packers Oiled Manila
General Sales Office
49 Wall St., New York
620-621 McCormick Bldg. Chicago, Ill.
Farmers' Bank Bldg. Pittsburgh, Pa.

PAPER TESTS
In Accordance with T. A. P. P. I. Standard Methods
Oils — Paper — Water — Microphotograph
Electrical, Mechanical, Physical, Chemical and Photometric Tests
ELECTRICAL TESTING LABORATORIES
80th St. & East End Ave., New York

Nash Hytor
VACUUM PUMPS AND COMPRESSORS
Is widely used for every vacuum need in the mill,—for removing water and air from flat boxes, dryers, wires, felts, suction rolls and similar equipment. It is standard equipment in over 500 mills, making over 80% of the country's total production of paper.
THE NASH ENGINEERING COMPANY
South Norwalk, Connecticut

New York Market Review

Office of THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL,
Wednesday, March 10, 1926.

Trading in the local paper market was fairly active during the past week, and it is reported that a good volume of business was transacted in most of the various grades. With the approach of Easter, the sales forces of the leading paper organizations are experiencing a strenuous time, and the immediate prospects for further expansion are very bright. Prices continue to rule very firm and there seems to have been little, or no, shading of late.

Sales of news print continue to increase and prices are being well held. It is said that the new contract prices that came into force at the beginning of the year are proving an inducement to the publishers to stock up well ahead. The spot market for news print continues to exhibit a strong tone. Accumulations are very scarce and prices are generally well maintained.

The various grades of paper board are in good request and prices are very firm. An improvement has been noticed in the fine paper market and innumerable small orders are being received from the printers. The tone of the coarse paper market is strong and the spring season promises to prove very active. The demand for wrapping paper is improving steadily and the future outlook is very bright.

Mechanical Pulp

Firmness prevails in the ground wood market. Offerings in the spot market are limited and the demand appears to be in excess of accumulations. According to competent authorities this industry is expected to be in a strong position for some time to come. Imported ground wood is still selling at higher prices than domestic. Imported is now quoted at from $40 to $45 a ton, ship side, while domestic ground wood is quoted at from $30 to $33, f.o.b., mill.

Chemical Pulp

Conditions in the chemical pulp market are as sound as ever, and prices are holding up to the high levels that have prevailed for some time. It is reported that approximately 25 per cent of the estimated output of Swedish kraft pulp for 1927 has been sold, in addition to about the same percentage of the sulphite production. Domestic chemical wood pulp mills are also well booked ahead.

Old Rope and Bagging

The paper mills are said to be evincing more interest in domestic old rope, while foreign old rope is also in fair request. Prices are practically unchanged. The bagging market was steady to firm during the past week. Roofing bagging, in particular, is moving at a better pace than for some time.

Rags

While the buying movement for rags was not very heavy during the past week, prices were well maintained, and there were little evidences of shading. The imported rag market continues dull and uninteresting, and prices are only nominal. Roofing rags are fairly active although consumers appear to consider quotations too high in the present state of the market.

Waste Paper

No radical changes have been experienced in the waste paper market. Board mills are not displaying much interest in paper stock at present, but many dealers express the view that a spurt in buying is due in the immediate near future. Prices have generally been well maintained in the various grades of waste paper, although shading has been reported in some instances.

Twine

The twine market continues in a strong position, reflected in the increasing demand for wrapping paper for spring and Easter requirements. Prices are holding up very well. The twine industry appears to be in for a period of expansion during the current year.

American Forest Week April 18-24

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10, 1926.—President Coolidge has designated April 18-24, inclusive, as the 1926 American Forest Week, according to an official proclamation made public by the United States Department of Agriculture which has supervision over the National Forests.

The President in his annual forestry proclamation, while giving full weight to the evils resulting from impoverished forests and idle land, laid stress upon the increased attention being given to scientific forestry in industrial practice and land usage.

"Too long have we as a nation consumed our forest wealth, without adequate provision for its wise utilization and renewal," says President Coolidge. "But a gratifying change is taking place in the attitude of our industries, our landowners and the American people toward our forests."

An international aspect to this year's American Forest Week in furnished by the President's reference to the action of the Canadian Government which likewise issued a proclamation designating Canada's annual forest week for April 18-24, thus unifying the efforts of the two countries.

In making the President's proclamation public Secretary of Agriculture Jardine pointed out that the observance of American Forest Week had reached nation-wide proportions and that the campaign is directed by the American Forest Week Committee, a federation of nearly 100 organizations of which Hon. Frank C. Lowden of Illinois is chairman. The Department of Agriculture is represented on this committee by the Forest Service, the Biological Survey and the Bureau of Plant Industry. Local Forest week committees are being formed in each of the 48 states and Alaska.

Boston Paper Trade to Meet

BOSTON, Mass., March 8, 1926—The Fourtieth Annual Meeting which is the 155th regular meeting, of the Boston Paper Trade Association will be held at the Algonquin Club on Wednesday evening, March 17. The speaker of the evening will be former Captain Grant Williams of the New York Police Department who will give an illustrated talk on "Mysteries of the Unseen in Identification."

HOWARD BOND

WATERMARKED
THE NATION'S BUSINESS PAPER
Manufactured by
The Howard Paper Co., Urbana, O.
Howard Bond—Howard Ledger Howard Laid Bond Envelopes.
Compare it! Tear it! Test it! And you will specify it!

Chicago Office
10 S. La Salle St.

New York Office
280 Broadway

HARDY S. FERGUSON

CONSULTING ENGINEER

200 Fifth Avenue New York City

MEMBER AM. SOC. C. E.
MEMBER AM. SOC. M. E.
MEMBER ENG. INST. CAN.

PAPER, PULP AND FIBRE MILLS INCLUDING BUILDINGS AND COMPLETE MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT
WATER POWER DEVELOPMENT
DAMS, STORAGE RESERVOIRS and OTHER HYDRAULIC STRUCTURES
STEAM PLANTS

EXAMINATION
REPORTS
ESTIMATES OF COST
DESIGNS
SPECIFICATIONS
VALUATIONS

H. S. TAYLOR

Consulting Engineer

Member Am. Soc. C. E.—Am. Soc. M. E.—Eng. Inst. Can.

PULP, PAPER AND FIBER MILLS
HYDRO-ELECTRIC AND STEAM POWER PLANTS
PLANS—SPECIFICATIONS—EVALUATIONS
REPORTS—CONSULTATIONS

Jefferson St. Arcade, Dayton, O.
Guarantee Bldg., Montreal, P. Q.

J. H. WALLACE & COMPANY.
TEMPLE COURT BUILDING NEW YORK CITY, U.S.A. CABLES, TRIPLEX, N.Y.

PULP PAPER AND POWER PLANTS

ENGINEERS & CHEMISTS
INDUSTRIAL DESIGN PLANT IMPROVEMENT LABORATORY TESTS

GEORGE F. HARDY

M. AM. SOC. C. E. M. AM. SOC. M. E.
M. ENG. INST. CAN.

Mill Architect and Consulting Engineer

Langdon Building, 309 Broadway
New York

SPECIALTY
Paper, Pulp and Fibre Mills
Water Power Developments
Steam Power Plants
Plans and Specifications
Evaluations, Reports
Consultation

Cable Address:
"Hardistock"
A B C, 5th Edition
Bedford McNeill
Western Union
Bentley's

GENERAL Aluminum Sulphate CHEMICAL

GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY 40 RECTOR STREET, NEW YORK

Pulp and Paper Mills, Power Plants, Chemical Plants

Engineering Design
Construction Supervision
Mechanical Equipment
Surveys
Investigations

Management
Process Development
Waste Utilization
Fuel Economy
Valuations

ARTHUR D. LITTLE, INC.,

Chemists : Engineers : Managers
30 CHARLES RIVER ROAD, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

FELTS

H. WATERBURY & SONS CO.
ORISKANY, N. Y.

FOURDRINIER CYLINDER, WASHER WIRE
FOR SERVICE
GREEN BAY WIRE WORKS
GREEN BAY, WISC.

TABER PUMPS

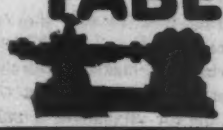


Fig. 510 illustrates Taber SL Double Suction Centrifugal Pump.

TABER PUMP COMPANY
BUFFALO, N. Y.

Miscellaneous Markets

Office of THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL,
Wednesday, March 10, 1926.

While the demand for industrial chemicals is rather quiet at present, contract shipments are moving in large volume. February withdrawals are said to have been larger than in the corresponding month for several years past. This movement is expected to continue for some little time. Manufacturing operations are reported to be expanding and quotations are holding up very well, on the whole.

BLANC FIXE.—Trading in the blanc fixe market continued along routine lines and a good movement against orders previously booked was reported. Prices remained unchanged. The pulp is still quoted at from $60 to $64 a ton, in bulk, and the powder at from 3¼ to 4½ cents a pound, in barrels, car lots, at works.

BLEACHING POWDER.—The bleaching powder market continues to exhibit a strong tone. Contract withdrawals are proceeding at a good pace and prices are well maintained. Producers are reported to be well sold ahead. Bleaching powder is quoted at from $2 to $2.40 per 100 pounds, in large drums, at works.

CAUSTIC SODA.—The caustic soda market is rather unsettled at present and there have been many reports of shading of prices. Contract withdrawals have been very heavy recently but, with this exception, business has been largely routine. Quotations on caustic soda range from $3.10 to $3.15 per 100 pounds, at works. Spot car lots are selling at from $3.20 to $3.25 per 100 pounds.

CASEIN.—The spot demand for domestic and foreign casein during the week was very slow, but contract withdrawals were fairly good. Prices remained practically unchanged. Domestic casein is still selling at from 13 to 14 cents a pound, according to grade, and foreign casein at 13½ cents a pound, all in bags.

CHINA CLAY.—The china clay market was moderately active during the past week, although prices held very firm. Contract withdrawals continued to move at a steady pace. Domestic washed clay is still quoted at $8 a ton, at mine, and pulverized at $10 a ton. Imported china clay is selling at from $13 to $22 a ton, ship side.

CHLORINE.—Firmness continues to prevail in the chlorine market. Manufacturers of chlorine are reported to be well sold ahead and contract shipments are moving in good volume. Chlorine continues to be quoted at 4 cents a pound, in tanks or multi-unit cars, at works, on contract orders. The spot quotation is about half a cent higher.

ROSIN.—Although consumption is said to be holding up well, with indications of broadening out in the near future, the prices of low and medium grade rosins have declined sharply. The better grades are firmly maintained. Paper makers' grades of rosin are now quoted at from $12.25 to $14 per 280 pounds, ship side, in barrels.

SALT CAKE.—The salt cake market is in a strong position and the demand from the paper mills for this product is increasing steadily. Shipments on contract have been excellent and prices are holding up very well. Salt cake is quoted at from $17 to $20 a ton, in bulk, at works.

SODA ASH.—No radical changes have been reported in the soda ash market and business is proceeding along normal lines. Contract withdrawals have been proceeding at a good pace and prices remain very firm. Contract quotations, in car lots, at works, per 100 pounds, were as follows: In bulk, $1.25; in bags, $1.38, and in barrels, $1.63.

STARCH.—The starch market continues active and the new prices established on account of the recent advance in the price of grain, are being well maintained. Special paper makers' starch is now quoted at $3.32 per 100 pounds, in bags, and $3.49 in barrels.

SULPHATE OF ALUMINA.—Demand for sulphate of alumina continues along routine lines. Manufacturers are receiving a good volume of inquiries for future business and the outlook is quite promising. Sulphate of alumina is selling at from $2 to $2.05 per 100 pounds, for the iron free, in bags, at works, in car lots, and at from $1.40 to $1.45 for commercial grades.

SULPHUR.—The sulphur market is as strong as ever, and the demand for this product is steadily increasing. Contract withdrawals are reported to be unusually heavy for the time of the year. The quotation on sulphur is from $14 to $16 a ton, in bulk, at mine, and from $20 to $21 a ton, ship side.

TALC.—Normal conditions prevail in the talc market and it is reported that accumulations are quite sufficient to take care of immediate demands. Shipments on contract have been quite satisfactory. Talc is still selling at from $16 to $18 a ton, at eastern mines, according to grade.

THE FOX RIVER VALLEY

(*Continued from page 26*)

A new $300,000 paper making machine was ordered from the eastern factories and by the time the new building is completed it is hoped to have all the machinery.

The new paper will be made of screenings, thereby utilizing another waste product from the big mills there. This new factory means additional prosperity to International Falls.

R. F. Arnett Speaks in Appleton

R. F. Arnett, of the Westminster Paper Mills, Inc., New Westminster, British Columbia, Canada, spoke to Appleton stockholders in the company Monday evening at a dinner at Hotel Northern, Appleton. Mr. Arnett is returning to New Westminister after spending some time in the east on business. He told of affairs at the company's plant and also spoke of industrial conditions in Canada.

General News of the Industry

After several weeks of experimenting, the new De Pere Paper Manufacturing Company is now on a production basis. It shipped its first carload of paper to a St. Louis firm recently. The company is operating in what was formerly a boiler works plant. A force of 50 men is employed in shifts. One Fourdrinier machine is turning out about 30,000 pounds of paper a day, but this will be speeded up to 35,000 shortly. Another machine will be added at some future time, it is announced.

George W. Mead, president of the Consolidated Water Power and Paper Company, who has become a candidate for mayor of Wisconsin Rapids, has made a public announcement in which he declared his interest in labor and pledged careful business management and judicious economy.

F. J. Sensenbrenner, vice-president and general manager of the Kimberly-Clark Company, Neenah, has praised the state officials for their research work in the stream pollution question and said that paper manufacturers are willing to cooperate with the state in trying to find a correct solution.

Material is being hauled for two dams which are to be constructed in the near future at White Rapids by the Northern Paper Mills of Green Bay. Eight teams from Amberg were busy at this work last week. The Green Bay Paper Company expects to develop its hydro-electric power site and bring current to its mill at Green Bay.

A loading station is being built at the American Writing Paper Company's plant at De Pere. It is to take the place of the railway spur which runs to the mill. This spur has been condemned and will be razed within a few weeks. The paper mill, therefore, must have a small track built to the main line which crosses the Fox River below its plant.

Walter Strassman has left Peshtigo for Eau Claire, Wis., where he will be located with his family in the future, he having accepted an executive position with the Dells Paper Company there. He was formerly master mechanic for the Peshtigo Paper Company, but lately was engaged in a similar capacity at Ontagon.